An Advertisement in a Well-Read Paper
Is the best investment a business man can make.
It is the silent advocate which Appeals to the pocketbooks of reliable customers.
Those who use printer's ink are prosperous.
Try the Bee—circulates in 400 towns.

The Bee.

The New Party is at Work in Omaha
And great expectations are manifest.
With Gresham for president.
The party hopes to win.
Surely his candidacy will throw the election into the House, which means the election of Grover Cleveland.
Harrison will be out in the cold.

VOL XVII. NO. 61. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY JULY 2, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.
Toledo, O., July 2, 1892.
Forecast for Toledo and vicinity for next 36 hours: Showers, warmer, with probably fair weather on the 4th.
E. A. HANNER, Observer.

LOCAL.

Detective work for June.
Personal and social gossip.
Tip-O-Tip and his make-up.
Gas trustees have a seance.
Robisons using Summit street.
German celebration on Monday.
Republican ratification meeting.
The street car situation to-day.
The free employment scrimmage.
Turnbull wagon company election.
Death of Mrs. Almira S. Bouton.
Church announcements for Sunday.
Fire-cracker ordinance to be enforced.
Put-in Bay electric light and railroad sold.
Another suit filed in the street car controversy.

UNITED STATES.

Yale again wins.
Drouth in Texas.
World's fair news.
More seal seizures.
Doings on the lakes.
Train robbers in the west.
Professor Foster's forecasts.
City of Chicago on the rocks.
Mrs. Grover Cleveland clubs.
Free silver bill passes the senate.
Texas raided by Mexican outlaws.
Proceedings of the Independents at Omaha.
Judge Gresham reported to have declined a presidential nomination.

JOHN J. PARBER,
DENTIST,
215 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture as lowest prices; Wooden and Willow Ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, Etc., Etc.
DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

It's an old saw, but it's a good one. See that you get what you bargain for—make purchases that will bear investigation. This advice is especially appropriate in the purchase of
MANTELS!
WE ARE THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS IN THIS CITY.
THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.
Summit Adams and Water Sts

WAKE UP TO YOUR INTERESTS!
—BUY—
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, STOVES REFRIGERATORS, BABY CABS, ETC.,
...Of the old Reliable Dealers...
DRAPER & NUGENT
Their prices are always the lowest and their terms the most liberal.
318 Monroe Street.

THE OPENING DAY

Of the Great Independent Convention

Now in Session in the City of Omaha.

The Largest Session of Its Kind Ever Held.

Favorite Delegates Address the Convention.

An Adjournment Taken to July 4, When a President and Vice President Will be Nominated.

Omaha, July 2.—The largest political convention, so far as the number of delegates is concerned, ever held in this city, and one of the largest ever held in the country, assembled here to-day. It is composed of representatives of the various farmers' alliance of the south, east and west, of the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations, of the National Grange, of the Patrons of Husbandry, of the old greenback movement, of the silver advocates of the western states, and of various other similar organizations.

The convention is the outcome of similar gatherings held during the last two years, at Ocala, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and as a result of which fusion was brought about between the various agricultural and labor movements under the name of the people's party for political objects.

At the convention held in St. Louis in February last it was decided to place a presidential ticket in the field to be voted for in November next, and Omaha was determined upon as the place and July 4th as the time of the national convention, which was to effect the purpose.

Subsequently, however, the executive committee decided to change the date of opening the convention to July 2d, in order that the nominations might, with a certain degree of appropriateness, take place on the natal day of the republic. Delegates and visitors began to put in an appearance early in the week, and their numbers increased with each arriving train until last night the hotels and principal business streets of the city are, so far as crowds and excitment are concerned, a reminder of the scenes at Minneapolis prior to the opening of the republican convention.

Every state and territory is represented, each has its headquarters, and for the last twenty-four hours as much canvassing and conferring has been done as though the new element was one of the two dominant parties.

There is one subject upon which the delegates are practically unanimous, and that is that their movement will cut a decidedly important figure in the campaign, and that they will probably poll a sufficient number of votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

The delegation from Oregon expresses itself as certain that the electoral vote of that state will be cast for the candidate of the people's party, and the silver men are equally demonstrative in the declaration that the electoral vote of Colorado will go the same way.

The silver men are here in force. They are disappointed with the silver planks of both the republican and democratic conventions, and say that the adoption of a free silver plank by this gathering will bring to its ticket thousands of voters who consider this question more important than any other.

At 9 o'clock this morning the various state delegations assembled at their respective headquarters and selected their members of the committees on credentials, rules, order of business, permanent organization and resolutions, and also selected three members of the national committee from each delegation.

At half past ten o'clock the convention was called to order in the Coliseum building by Hon. H. S. Taubeneck, of Illinois, chairman of the national committee.

The building was tastefully decorated and adorned with appropriate mottoes, and there were very few vacant seats when the proceedings were inaugurated.

Among the men of note who sat at the heads of various delegations were: General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, J. W. Hays, general secretary and treasurer of the same organization, Ignatius Donnely, of Minnesota, Ben Terrel, of the Farmer's Alliance, of Texas, John D. Weaver, of Iowa, Congressmen Watson, Simpson, Otis, and Livingston, United States Senators Kyle, of South Dakota, and Peffer, of Kansas, Col. J. F. Norton, Lester C. Hubbard, of Illinois, C. G. Streeter, who was the third party candidate for the presidency four years ago, Hon. D. C. Donavan, of Colorado, H. C. Vincent, of Indianapolis, ex-Senator Van Wick, of Nebraska, and others of equal note.

After prayer had been offered, Hon. George P. Bemis, Mayor of Omaha, was introduced by Chairman Taubeneck, and welcomed the delegates in a hearty address, to which Senator Kyle responded on behalf of the delegates.

The roll of states was then called for members of the committee on credentials, and after this body had retired brief address of congratulation upon the large attendance, and defining the objects of the convention and prophesying for it an overwhelming measure of success in November were delivered by Congressman Simpson, Ben Terrelll, Ignatius Donnely, T. V. Powderly, and several others, the addresses being interspersed with music and singing.

All the addresses were attentively listended to and heartily applauded. States were then again called for the announcement of members of the remaining committees, after which an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

GRESHAM WILL NOT RUN.

Such is the Latest Report from Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., July 2.—Judge Gresham has at last been heard from and has defined in his own peculiar way his position in regard to the presidential nomination. The Hon. R. S. Scott, chairman of the Iowa state central committee of the people's party, sent Judge Gresham the following telegram: "Will you stand as the candidate of the Omaha convention for the presidency on the St. Louis platform? (Signed) R. S. Scott."

To this telegram Judge Gresham last night replied: "I stand by my interview of a few days ago on this subject. My name will not be presented to the Omaha convention. (Signed) Walter Q. Gresham.

The interview to which Judge Gresham referred was one in which he stated that he agreed with the people's party on a great many things, but that he did not agree with that party in all its declarations. This telegram last evening received from the judge is interpreted as meaning that he

Cannot Stand as a Candidate

on the St. Louis platform, since in his interview he stated that he did not agree with that party in all its declarations. The announcement that a telegram had been received from the judge caused considerable excitement late last evening, and when its contents became generally known it was accepted by the more conservative as clearly indicating that Judge Gresham did not desire his name to be longer mentioned in this connection. Considerable stress is put upon his closing sentence, "My name will not be presented to the convention." This is accepted as being the expression of his sincere desire in regard to the matter. There are a few of the more enthusiastic Gresham men, however, who are still disposed to believe that the judge will accept the nomination if it be tendered him, but these gentlemen appear to be in a hopeless minority, and the indications now are that this telegram will be accepted as authoritative and final, and that the Gresham boom is a thing of the past.

The convention will convene under inspiring circumstances that lend roseate hopes to the future. The passage of the free silver bill by the United States senate is accepted by the delegates to the national convention as a vindication of those vital principles of their organization, the demand for a greater circulating medium among the common people.

The leaders all agree that nothing could have been done at this time that could have been more propitious for the people's party hopes, or that could have given greater inspiration of an emphatic demand in favor of those cardinal principles to which the various industrial organizations have been so long committed.

The national central committee, composed of 150 prominent members of the people's party from all sections of the union, was in session in this city when the United States senate took the final vote on the passage of the silver bill. Thirty seconds after the result was announced by the chairman of the senate, 1,500 miles away the announcement of the passage of the bill was reported to this conference. Nearly every member jumped to his feet and three cheers were given for the United States senate, the first legislative body to come to the relief of the people; and it was brawny Ben Terrell, of Texas, who shouted "Now let the people's representatives, the lower house of congress, do the people's bidding and likewise pass this bill."

There is a feeling here that the house of representatives will hardly dare adjourn without giving this measure its consideration, and it is determined by the leading spirits of this convention that its position on the financial question will be such as to leave no avenue of escape for the democrats of the solid south and the republicans of silver west in the event of the failure of the lower house to pass this bill.

Telegrams of congratulation innumerable have flashed from this city to Washington, congratulating Senators Kyle and Peffer and all other people's party legislators for the first ray of hope that comes in the passage of the free coinage bill by the United States senate.

Worth five dollars a bottle, but sold for only one dollar, and *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or money refunded—the *genuine* Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Fraudulent imitations of this medicine are sometimes offered and sold at 50 and 70 cents.

To protect the public from such imposition, the *genuine* is now sold only through druggists, regularly authorized as agents, and at the uniform and long-established price of $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.10.

But each bottle of the *genuine* Golden Medical Discovery carries with it something that makes it the *cheapest* blood-purifier and liver-invigorator that you can buy. It's the printed *guarantee* of its makers that, if it fails to benefit or cure you, they'll return the money. *You pay only for the good you get*, with this and with all of Dr. Pierce's medicines. You pay the one fixed price—but if there's no help, there's no pay. It's "value received, or your money back."

Remington Typewriters.

Having purchased of Mr. C. W. Munson his stock of Remington Typewriters and supplies, we become the sole dealers in these goods for Toledo and vicinity.

BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

WE ARE READY . .

To see you in our

. . New Store . .

Will let you know about the New Goods and Prices later on.

J. J. FREEMAN,
JEWELER.

WE!!!
SHOUT!!!
The praise of honest work and pure goods in all branches of our calling, in house painting, wall paper and frescoing.
ALLEN & PARKHURST.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Judge Gresham Finds It to His Interest to Keep off the Track.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 2.—The News yesterday telegraphed Judge Gresham asking if he would accept the Omaha nomination if tendered. To-day the News received the following reply:

"Orleans, Ind., July 2.—The Evening News, Indianapolis: I would not accept on any platform.

"W. Q. GRESHAM."

SIEZED A SUPPLY BOAT

Excitement Again in the Seal Waters.

The United States Cruisers Are Carrying Out the Instructions of the President.

Victoria, B. C., July 2.—There is great excitement here over the report that an American cruiser has seized the supply steamer Coquillam in Alaskan waters and also several Canadian sealers.

The Coquillam is owned by the Union Steamship company of Vancouver and is chartered by the association of sealers to carry supplies to the sealers in Bering sea and collect and bring back the skins.

The Union company will make representations to the Dominion government in regard to the matter, and it is possible that the seizure may lead to some serious complications, as it is claimed that there was nothing to show that either the vessel or cargo contained anything which would justify the seizure.

JOHN A. LOGAN JR., INJURED.

Youngstown, O., July 2.—John A. Logan, Jr., while riding a running horse at the race track yesterday, was thrown off, dragged and seriously hurt. His left arm was broken and it is feared that he was injured internally.

STRUCK THE ROCKS

The Big Ocean Ship City of Chicago,

Bound from New York for Liverpool,

Meets With a Mishap at Kinsale Head.

All the Passengers Rescued in Safety.

The Coast Guard Do Good Service—A Babe Falls One Hundred Feet Into the Arms of a Sailor and is Not Hurt.

London, July 2.—Advices this morning from the point inside of Kinsale Head, where the steamship City of Chicago, from New York for Liverpool, went on the rocks last evening, state that all the passengers of the unfortunate vessel are safe and well.

The steamship's propeller was worked ahead all night to prevent her drifting off the rock on which her stem was caught, in which even she must have foundered as her forward compartments are reported completely stove in.

Signals of distress were fired immediately after the vessel struck. The first response was from the Kinsale Coast Guards, who hastened to the relief of the stranded steamer.

Upon arrival on the cliff which overhangs the beach opposite the rocks where the City of Chicago struck, the coast guards fired a rocket over the wreck. The aim was true, but too short, and the rocket did not quite clear the vessel. It struck among the crew who were gathered on deck and knocked one of the sailors down. The man had his arm broken but was not otherwise seriously injured.

The rope thus thrown to the vessel enabled the lifeboats to be quickly brought into use and the passengers were transferred to the beach as speedily as possible and with as little discomfort as ever attends such exciting experiences.

Meanwhile the life savers had lowered rope ladders from the cliff which at this point is 200 feet high, and springs almost perpendicularly from the beach.

Up these strong but unsteady ladders the passengers, piloted and encouraged by hardy coastmen, slowly climbed in the darkness of the night, until over 200 of them had safely reached the top of the palisade.

Among those who undertook this novel and somewhat difficult aerial journey were many women and children. The women were given the first chance to make the trip, but many declined, not being able to nerve themselves to the task after the shock and excitement they had undergone in the stranding of the vessel and their unceremonious transfer to the beach.

The only mishap that occurred was one that threatened for an instant to mark the stranding of the City of Chicago with the sad loss of at least one human life, but happily only for an instant. As one of the women passengers was ascending the ladder, clasping her babe to her bosom with one arm while she used the other hand in climbing to the ladder as her escort helped her along, she became faint and before the coast guardman realized her condition she had relaxed her hold upon the child.

The little one fell and a cry of horror arose from the crowd of passengers, seamen and lifesavers gathered on the beach as the baby descended to what seemed death.

But a second later the cry was changed to one of joy. A sailor who stood near the base of the ladder saw the babe drop from its mother's arms and sprang forward with arms upstretched just in time to catch the falling morsel of humanity.

The brawny arms received the little one as gently as if it had been laid in a cradle and when the excited people gathered around the rescurer they found the child unharmed, and crowing as if such an event as falling a hundred feet or so from a rope ladder down the face of a cliff was one of its ordinary experiences.

While the two hundred and more passengers who chose to leave the beach by ladder were engaged in their upward journey, arrangements were being made for the disposal of the remainder who preferred not to test their nerves and muscles on the swaying ropes. Some spent the night in tents hastily erected on the beach; a few were accommodated in the coast guard station, while others found shelter, or at least safe repose until daylight in boats, a number of which had been attracted from points along the coast by the signals of distress and the coast guard rockets.

Many of those who had descended to the top of the cliff found in near by farmhouses a more comfortable shelter than was obtained on the beach. Those who could not secure such accommodations near at hand were at least able to seek it elsewhere, and after the women folks and children had been housed the men started out on a tedious walk in the dark to Kinsale, where they found such resting places as the little town was able to furnish.

The passengers and mails were afterward transferred in tugs to Queenstown this morning on the 11:35 train. They will arrive in London at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. There are 130 saloon, 140 second cabin and 90 steerage passengers.

Although the City of Chicago was not at full speed when she struck, the high water forced the stem of the vessel well up on the rocks. The passengers had not retired, although but few of them were on deck, owing to the fog.

There was a momentary panic, which was quickly quelled, after the passengers had been informed of the position and condition of the vessel. Preparations for going on shore were at once begun, but some of the passengers preferred to wait for daylight, although none retired to rest. Purser Kavanaugh, with the assistance of four clergymen who were on board, was indefatigable in trying to make the circumstances as comfortable as possible for the passengers, all of whom speak in the kindliest terms of the officers of the wrecked steamship. There were no wailings or scenes of distress.

The steerage passengers were promoted, of necessity, to the second cabin, as their own quarters were flooded.

The officers of the steamship express the belief that the high tides prevalent at this season of the year will float the steamer after the removal of her cargo.

The steamer is lying in a somewhat protected situation.

The City of Chicago is insured partly in the company itself, on the sinking fund plan, and partly in insurance companies. She is a favorite second class vessel, and had al arge passenger list for her return voyage to New York on Wednesday next, no less than one hundred saloon passengers having been booked for the journey, besides a full second cabin and a full steerage.

These will probably be transferred to the Adriatic of the White Star line, leaving Liverpool on July 6, and to the steamers which leave Southampton about the same date.

An examination of City of Chicago this morning shows that the steamer is nearly half full on the ledge, and lists to the starboard. She is bumping heavily. The crew is on board and the Liverpool officials say that they expect the vessel to float to-night.

The cargo of the City of Chicago is very valuable, including a vast quantity of wheat and dead meat. The weather, says another account, was very fine until yesterday, when it became foggy. The City of Chicago was signalled off Brow Head at 4:45 in the afternoon. After the steamer passed Cape Clear she saw nothing until she struck at 8 o'clock in the evening. The lookout shouted: "Breakers ahead!"

That moment the steamer struck. Her bow ran into the cavity of a gigantic cliff with a tremendous crash that made the vessel tremble from stem to stern. The passengers though for a short time that the boiler had burst. Many were thrown to the floors of the saloons and to the dock, and women and children shrieked in terror.

Splendid discipline was maintained and Capt. Redfern and his officers speedily allayed the incipient panic.

An examination showed that the bow had been pierced by the rocks, and was making water rapidly. Rockets were sent up and the flare-ups lighted to attract attention.

The dense fog prevented those on board from detecting their exact situation, but they made out enough to ascertain that the waves were rolling and tossing against a rockbound coast. Whatever fear was in the hearts of the passengers, none was shown, and all prepared courageously to meet whatever perils might be in store.

The coast guards and fishermen swarmed to the cliffs and prompt assistance was extended to the endangered vessel. The City of Chicago launched her boats which were filled with passengers speedily, but yet in orderly manner. Each boat was in charge of an officer and they started for Kinsale. The fog, however, caused them to lose their bearings and the boat loads of passengers landed at various inlets. The prospect on shore was dismal for the fog was accompanied by rain but it was thought better to incur discomfort on shore than to risk the dangers of the coast. It was a fearful climb to the top of the cliff, but once there the cottages of the fishermen and coast guards opened hospitable doors to the unfortunates. When they were filled, many still remained without accommodation and when forced to walk miles to farm houses in order to get under cover, they knocked at the doors and aroused the farmers, who in some instances showed generous kindness to the wanderers.

They at once prepared fires at which their guests were invited to dry their clothing, soaked with the penetrating rain. In other cases the farmers applied to took greedy advantage of the misfortune which had brought passengers from a wreck to their doors. Hungry and weary women were forced to take out money and pay before they were permitted even to enter some of the Irish cottages and were charged as much as two shillings for a cup of tea. As one passenger remarked to a correspondent, the savages of Fiji islands could not have been more inhospitable than some of these people, who seemed to look upon the victims of misfortune as providential plunder.

No passengers remained on the steamer all night, although many returned to the vessel at early dawn for their clothing and valuable luggage. The light of day showed a fleet of steamers coming to the rescue. These had been sent from Queenstown by the agents of the line.

The Rev. Teodore S. Rumney, of New York, who was a saloon passenger, with Mrs. Rumney and Miss Rumney, says it was a fearful experience. In the blackness of the rain and fog men were dragging themselves along and women carrying children. It was a tired and forlorn procession to dwellings of refuge, in many cases two and three miles away from the wreck. On arriving at some of these dwellings it was "stand and deliver, if you want any more accommodation here." Fishermen charged passengers ten shillings a head for carrying them on board the tender in the morning. The Rev. Rumney says he hopes that if ever shipwrecked again it will not be on that particular coast.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Result of the Contests Now Being Waged.

London, July 2.—The uncontested elections were continued to-day. The following candidates were returned:

George Dixon, unionist, Edgbaston (re-elected).

Sir Edward Watkin, unionist, Hythe (re-elected).

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, conservative, Northwest Manchester (re-elected).

Sir Algernon Borthwick, conservative, South Kensington (re-elected).

Sir J. D. Weston, liberal, East Bristol.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, conservative, West Bristol (re-elected).

H. H. Fowler, liberal, Leicester (re-elected).

Charles Pelham Villiers, unionist, South Wolverhampton (re-elected).

Sir J. Whitehead, liberal, Leicester.

J. Henniker Heaton, conservative (re-elected).

Sir John Lubbock, unionist, London university (re-elected).

Francis T. Barry, conservative, Windsor.

A. W. Peel, unionist, Warwick (re-elected).

DOMINION DAY.

The Stars and Stripes Jeered at in Montreal.

A Sensational Occurrence Which Will Do Much to Increase the Trouble.

Montreal, July 2.—Yesterday, Dominion day, the stars and stripes floated from the store of Large & Co., hatters, from which place it was forcibly removed on the Queen's birthday anniversary by militiamen.

No demand was made yesterday for its removal, though several parties of volunteers, as they passed the store, jeered at the proprietors for flying "that rag."

It was a noticeable circumstance that few United States flags were displayed here yesterday. Usually on Dominion day and other public holidays United States flags are to be seen all over the city, especially in the French quarters.

FOUND DEAD.

Several Persons Arrested for an Alleged Crime.

Boston, July 2.—Last Wednesday morning the dead body of Wm. Ford was found at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher, 38 Pitts street, where he was a man of all work. The body was entirely nude and the face and body were badly bruised.

It was rumored that there had been a fight in the place the night before. Medical Examiner Harris found that the man's skull was fractured and that there had been a hemorrhage of the intestines which might have been caused by a kick.

Mrs. Fisher, who keeps the house, was arrested on suspicion of being connected with Ford's death and Lena Rivers, Rilla Cummings and Anna Leary, inmates of the house, were held as witnesses.

IRISH RIOTS.

Home Rule Is Evidently a Long Distance Off.

Dublin, July 2.—At Waterford last night a riot occurred after two political meetings had been held.

John Redmond had addressed the Parnellite meeting and David Sheehy the anti-Parnellite gathering.

The meetings were not disorderly but afterward the Parnellites attacked Sheehy's committee room, and after a desperate fight, captured it despite the assistance rendered by the police to the anti-Parnellites.

Many were wounded in the fray, including Mr. Sheehy, who received several injuries. A number of arrests have been made.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Washington, July 2.—Charles G. Horner, a suburban resident of Washington, a man in good financial circumstances, committed suicide yesterday by drinking a solution of Paris green and water. Melancholia was the cause assigned for the act.

TO GO TO FREMONT.

Sixteenth Regiment Encampment Fixed.

Fremont, O., July 2.—(Special)—Arrangements have just been concluded for the annual encampment of the Sixteenth regiment, O. N. G., at this city from July 28 to August 3, inclusive.

MAUMEE.

Social, Personal and General Mention.

Maumee, O., July 2.—(Special)—Mrs. J. H. Binkley, of this city, is visiting relatives in Buffalo.

Mrs. Wm. Swan and daughter Mary left this week for a trip up the lakes.

Mrs. Sears of Toledo was the guest of Mrs. R. R. Mitchell Tuesday.

Mrs. P. M. Pahl was the guest of Toledo relatives last Sunday.

Mrs. S. Steva returned home to-day from Anderson, Ind., where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. Y. Shuler.

Miss Leona Gunn left to-day for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Waterville.

Miss Mamie Steva spent last week with friends in Waterville.

TORE DOWN THE FLAG

Evidence of Canada's Inward Feeling.

The Stars and Stripes Disgraced in Ontario.

A Minister's Action Caused the People to Rise in a Mob and Insult the State.

Wiarton, Ont., July 2.—An American flag floating from a flagstaff on the premises of Rev. A. G. Yeomans, was torn down and destroyed yesterday by a body of indignant citizens.

Yesterday was Dominion day, and Rev. Mr. Yeomans hoisted the American and British flags, but the former was on top and far larger than the unionjack.

The attention of the authorities was called to the matter and they requested Mr. Yeomans to either take down the flag or at least place it on even terms with the British colors.

Mr. Yeomans refused and defied the authorities to interfere with his bunting.

About fifty citizens then marched to the flagstaff where a constable lowered the stars and stripes and tore it up.

The band played "God Save the Queen," and thousands of voices joined in the chorus.

FIFTEEN YEARS.

William McFarland Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Findlay, O., July 2.—(Special)—Wm. McFarland, the rapist, was tried this morning in common pleas court before Judge Johnson and fuond guilty of outraging two little baby girls aged 5 and 7 years, daughters of Wm. Bowers. The disgusting crime was committed several weeks ago in this city. The judge gave the attorneys but 20 minutes each to plead the case, after which he gave McFarland the full extent of the law, 15 years in the penitentiary, and his only regret was he could not do more.

The prisoner will be in Columbus tonight.

The trial did not last over one hour. This beats the record for speedy trials in this county.

THE OTHER SIDE

To the Story of the Nourmahal Collision.

The Captain of the Steamer Maine Says the Yacht Disobeyed His Signals.

New York, July 2.—The steamboat Maine, of the Stonington line, is the vessel which was in collision with Mr. Wm. Astor's Nourmahal on Thursday night.

The captain of the Maine lay all the blame on the pilot of the yacht. Just before the steamer left on her return trip for Stonington last evening Captain Apleby told a United Press reporter that the latter was the first to inform him of the name of the yacht.

When the yacht was sighted, he said, the weather was clear and the water calm. She was evidently making for New London. Signal was made for the yacht to pass to port but she paid no attention.

When the signal was again given the yacht answered with two blasts signifying that she would cross our bow.

Seeing that a collision was unavoidable signal was immediately sent to the engine room sto stop. Meanwhile the wheel of the steamer was thrown over to port, but it was too late. The steamer struck the yacht on the starboard quarter, but fortunately it was a glancing one and no serious damage was done.

HALF A MILLION.

The Buffalo Bank Made a Ba Failure.

A Woman Who Had a Credit of $20,000 Has Been Robbed of Her Money.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 2.—It is now said that the deficit in the National Savings bank is pretty certain to reach if not surpass $500,000, and that there is no probability of the bank's resuming business.

Some large discrepancies were discovered yesterday. The most remarkable case in connection with the swindle is that of a woman who is said to have a passbook calling for $20,000, while the bank's books credit her with only a few hundred dollars.

The official statement of the liabilities of the bank will come out in court next Tuesday, when the matter of a receiver will be disposed of.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Bishop Vincent Will not Be Personally Present.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 2.—The Chautauqua assembly opened yesterday with several hundred people present.

Between 30 and 40 new cottages have been added to the grounds since last summer.

Bishop Vincent's health will not permit of his giving personal attention to the assembly this season. He will spend most of the summer in California.

The program is very liberal to women this year and many well known lecturers will be heard. Among the prominent men who will take part are Profs. Schurman and Tyler, of Cornell; Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Prof. Doremus, of New York.

DOINGS ON THE LAKES

Question of Through Clearance Papers.

A Test Case Will Probably be Filed.

Launch of the New Straight Back Steamer Schuylkill at Cleveland—Local and General Mention.

Chicago, July 2.—(Special.)—The steamer Samuel Marshall with her consorts, Samuel J. Tilden and A. C. Maxwell, go out light to load ore at Escanaba for Lake Erie port. The masters of the fleet were surprised when they learned that they could not take out through clearances for Buffalo. Many vessel owners insist that there is no law against these through clearances and they threaten to make a test case by formerly making application for a through clearance and, being refused, then sailing without any clearance at all, letting the department at Washington pass upon the matter.

The Schuylkill.

Cleveland, O., July 2.—(Special.)—The straightback steamer Schuylkill, building for the Anchor line, was launched successfully at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the yard of the Globe Iron Works company. The new boat is nearly completed and she will be ready for business as soon as the other two steamers for the same company, recently launched at Buffalo and Detroit. Work on the Schuylkill has been delayed on account of the bad weather. Her dimensions are 293 feet long over all, 275 feet keel, 40 feet beam and 26 feet molded depth She has two boilers, each 12 feet in diameter and 14 feet long, which will supply power at 160 pounds working pressure to a triple expansion engine whose cylinders are 20, 32, and 52 inches, with a 42-inch stroke. Her wheel is 12 1-2 feet in diameter with 16 feet pitch. The ordinary speed of the Schuylkill is expected to be about 13 miles an hour loaded. The vessel's deck is perfectly straight from stem to stern. She has a turtleback bow, but no srars. She has two decks and her cargo space is divided in three compartments with two hatches in each. A very large crowd witnessed the launch.

The Tioga Explosion.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 2.—The Union Steamboat company and the Genesee Oil company are soon to face the ultimate consequences of the disastrous explosion in the steamer Tioga at Chicago two years ago. Seventeen actions were brought in the supreme court yesterday by service of summonses on Joseph and Wm. H. Bright, of the Oil company, and the officers of the Steamboat company, to recover damages for $5,000 in each of sixteen case for the death of the plaintiff's intestates and for $10,000 in one action for the plaintiff's injuries resulting from that explosion. The papers in the cases set forth the circumstances of the explosion of naphtha stored in the hold of the Tioga, which it is charged had been shipped by the Brights as "oil" contrary to law, and the steamboat company is charged with not having used proper care in ascertaining the true nature of the same.

Passed Port Huron.

Port Huron, July 2.—Down—Donaldson barges, 11:20 last night; Chicago, 11; R. Mille, 11:30; Ed Smith No. 2 consorts, 2 a. m.; German, 2:40; Oceanica, Volunteer raft, 3:15; Sauber, 3:40; Flint, 4; Fryer, 4:20; Oregon, Crosthwaite, 5; Warmington, Gifford, 5:20; Abercorn barges, 5:45; Williams, Thomas Palmer, John Eddy, Sahw, Wallace consort, Quito, Russia, 7; Kirby, 7:40; Coffinberry consort, 8:40; Salina barges, 9:30; Arabia, Tempest No. 2 barges, 10; Rube Richards, Nent, 10:40; Up—Van Allen consort, Newaygo consort, Hadley, 11 last night; Chisholm, Martin, Monarch, Windsor consort, Livingstone, 1 a. m.; Cormorant, Wall, 1:30; Elfinmere, Wadena, 1:45; Lasalle, 2; Worts, Niko, Churchill, 3.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns Crossing, July 2.—Down—Empire and barges, 11:20 last night; Reuben Doud, Monguagon, 11:40; McBrier, Mystic, Koal Kabin, 1:50; Westford and barges, 2:10; Vail and consort, 2:20; Germania, 2:40; Everett and consort, 3; Superior and consort, 3:10; Hodge, Wyoming, Small, Canada, 5:10; Chicago, 7; Bobert Mills, 9:10; German, 9:30.

Up—Pauley, Rival, 11:10 last night; Roy, Burton, Minch, 2:20 a. m.; Nellie, Torrent and barges, 3; Griffin, 3:50; Caledonia, 4; Yakima, Ida, Torrent and barges, 4:40; Lamb, Transfer, 6:40; Seaton, Fedora, 7:30; Atlantic, 3:30; Pickands, Marengo, Cleveland, Walker, Gaskin, Glenora, Tempest, No. 1 and barges, Aurora and consorts, 10; Iron Age and consort, 11.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, July 2.—Changes are being made in the south dock of Milwaukee Dry Dock company to provide room for machinery for construction and repair of steel vessels.

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste Marie, July 2.—Up—Whitaker, Watson, Unadilla, 10 last night; Stafford, Francomb, 11; Wade, 6 a. m.; Masaba, America, 8; Sachem, Cheney, Ames, City of Traverse, 10.

Down—Hebard, Aloho, Wilson, 11 last night; Osceola, Porter, midnight; Manola, Northerner, 1 a. m.; Majestic, Australasia, 2; Avery, Hawgood, 3; Norwalk, Lozen, 4; Gogebic, St. Lawrence, 5; Gould, 6; Queen of the West, ay MRichards, Langell Boys, Comstock, 8; Tilly, Neelson, Merritt, Bensong, Myles, Sheldon, Ely, 10:30. Fair.

Chicago.

Chicago, July 2.—Vessel agents are busily engaged to-day in getting the boats all ready chartered out of the river to-night, in order to escape two days' delay over Sunday and the Fourth.

Few boats are on the market for cargoes and the little business done was at 1 3-4 corn, Buffalo.

Duluth.

Duluth, July 2.—Shippers care less for moving grain to-day, and rates are much easier at 3c wheat, Buffalo.

It Will Not Hold.

Ntonagon, July 2.—The barge Guiding Star was libelled to-day for demolishing the eastern end of the new iron bridge across the river here yesterday. The barge was being towed down the river when the accident occurred.

Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 2.—Wide difference in Escanaba and Ashland rates and refusal of Escanaba shippers to pay andvance, although they are getting no tonnage, is due to the fact that ore coming from Ashland is sold, while non-Bessemer ores from Escanaba are largely unsold.

TOLEDO PORT LIST.

Arrivals.

Bg. Black Diamond, Pt. Edward, light
Schr. Prince Alfred, Johnson Harbor, light.
Sch. Sonora, Cheboygan, lumber.
Str. Douglas, Monroe, pass.
Str. Bessie, St. Clair, salt.
Str. Idlewild, Detroit, pass., mdse.
Str. Messenger, Monroe, pass.
Str. Mecosta, Ashland, iron ore.
Sch. M. P. Barkalow, Windsor, light.
Br. sch. Grantham, Kingston, timber.

Clearances.

Tug Mystic, Cleveland, light.
Sch. Saginaw, Superior, coal.
Sch. Sonora, Cheboygan, light.
Br. sch. Grantham, Kingston, timber.
Str. Idlewild, Detroit, pass., mdse.
Str. Douglas, Monroe, pass.
Sch. M. P. Barkalow, Detroit, coal.
Str. Messenger, Monroe, pass.
Str. Bessie, Sandusky, light.
Sch. John W. Hanaford, W. Superior, coal.

SILVER IN THE SENATE

The Stewart Bill Has Finally Passed.

An Interesting Parliamentary Tangle.

Text of the Measure Which Statesmen Have Been Dodging so Long.

Washington, July 2.—The friends of the free coinage of silver won a great victory in the senate yesterday afternoon. When the bill came before that body at 2 o'clock it was weighted down with the refusal made the day before by Mr. McPherson to be bound by the agreement to have a vote taken, and it looked as if the end was still in the distance. But the senator from New Jersey (possibly having slept on the matter) announced that he was prepared to withdraw his objection, and that he would interpose no obstacle or delay to the action of the senate.

Even after that it looked for an hour as if there was to be a postponement of the subject for a least another week; but finally, after a good deal of discussion, all preliminary obstacles were swept away and the vote was taken on Mr. Dolph's motion to recommit the bill to the committee on finance. Friends and enemies of the measure were willing to make that vote a test of their relative strength, and the decision was in favor of the friends of silver.

On all the other votes that came after, victory was still on the same side, and finally the bill was passed by a majority of four votes.

After the senate had voted to adjourn over from to-day till Tuesday next, Mr. McPherson withdrew his request for the privilege of addressing the senate on the silver bill, and he also withdrew "any and all objections expressed or implied to the order of the senate." He should offer no objection and no dilatory motion, and should do nothing to interfere with the carrying into effect the order of the senate.

Mr. Stewart said that he did not desire to place any senator at a disadvantage, and he therefore proposed to fix Wednesday next at 3 o'clock as the time for taking the vote, without further debate on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Gorman said he felt himself under somewhat peculiar circumstances. He had been rather looked to by senators on his side to object to the request for unanimous consent; but he had not objected. An agreement of that kind had never been violated in the senate, but he admitted to the senator from Nevada (as he had already done privately) that under the circumstances, those in charge of the bill could not properly insist on going on with the bill without giving gentlemen an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Pugh remarked that his colleague (Mr. Morgan) was not in the chamber, and hoped that no agreement would be made in his absence.

Mr. Stewart—Then I withdraw my request until he comes.

The matter went over for the present without any agreement as to taking the vote.

Later, Mr. Morgan entered, and 2 p. m., during discussion as to parliamentary restrictions imposed by the senate agreement on the silver bill, the president laid the bill before the senate and ruled the pending question to be on Dolph's motion to recommit. Before the vote was taken, and after Mr. Gorman had asked more time, Mr. Hill arose and said that he would vote against the motion to recommit, not on any parliamentary grounds, but simply because it was, in his judgment, a violation of the unanimous consent given a few days ago. After considerable discussion Mr. Butler called for a vote on the motion of Mr. Dolph to recommit the bill to the finance committee. The motion to recommit was defeated: Yeas 28, nays 31. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Brice, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hansborough, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, and White—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Ransom, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Vest, Walthall and Wolcott—31.

Senator Blackburn's motion to table Mr. Vest's motion to postpone consideration of the bill until next December, was lost by a tie vote—28 to 28—and the senate proceeded to vote on Mr. Vest's motion.

The vote on Mr. Vest's motion resulted: Yeas 28, nays 28—a tie vote. So the motion was lost. The vote then recurred on Mr. Vest's motion to strike out all but the first section of the bill, and it was lost.

Mr. Stewart then offered as an amendment his substitute, providing for the free coinage of silver bullion under the terms of the act of 1873, excepting foreign coin silver, and repealing the law of 1890.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the proviso as to foreign coins. Mr. Stewart expressed his willingness that the motion should be agreed to, and that part of the proviso was stricken out without a division. Other motions were defeated and the vote was then taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment (as amended on motion of Mr. Vest), and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment directing the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury, and it was agreed to without a division. The bill was then passed: Yeas 28, nays 25.

The bill reads as follows: "That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character,' and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private.' The act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed:

"Provided, that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates."

The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Peffer, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Wolcott—29.

Nays—Allison, Brice, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, White—25.

While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Mr. Stewart, his countenance beaming with delight, sat in one of the front seats keeping tally on his fingers. When the result was announced there was a manifestation of triumph on the floor and in the galleries, which the presiding officer had some trouble in repressing. After order was restored, some executive communications were presented and referred ,a brief executive session held, and then the senate adjourned till Tuesday next.

MORGAN THE LION.

He Succeeded in Forcing a Vote on the Question.

Washington, July 2.—Mr. Morgan, the Alabama Senator, is the lion of the hour with the friends of free silver. Months ago Mr. Morgan undertook the task of "smoking out" the senators who hung doubtfully aloof from any vote that would commit them on the silver question.

He has succeeded, and has overthrown more than his enemies, for he has obliged a reluctant senate to pass a bill that is as radical in its absolute free silver coinage requirements as the most devoted friend of the white metal could desire.

Now the bill goes to the house, and that body, which has buried the question, as it was supposed, for the present session at least, will again be obliged to face the issue. The bill will turn up in the house and if the usual course of legislation is followed, it will be referred to the coinage committee. A prompt report is expected on the bill from that committee, and it will take its place on the calendar following hundreds of other bills and with about as much chance of being reached in the ordinary course of business as a bill to bridge the Atlantic.

But the friends of the bill are stimulated by the action of the senate to a point near determination. They are democratic in the house by a large majority, and they hold that it would be bad politics to allow a silver bill passed by a republican senate to fail in a democratic house. Besides they are sore from their last failure, when they attempted to get a cloture rule to force a vote on the house silver bill.

So they are going to insist on a special order from the rules committee that will give the house a chance to vote squarely on the free silver coinage proposition, and some southern members to-night assert that not a wheel shall turn, not an appropriation bill pass, and not even a further extension of appropriations shall be made until they get that special order.

On the other hand, the little phalanx of democrats under the lead of Tracy and Williams, who so successfully resisted the silver men before, are full of confidence. They feel that they can now have the active support of the republican members who do not wish to force the president to pass upon the bill before election day, and they are already preparing for a test of endurance.

That is what it will amount to from present indications, and the question narrows down to one point, and that is the ability of the silver men to secure a quorum in the house. The united democracy has not been able to maintain a quorum for an hour during the last six weeks, and it is not easy to see how a portion of the democracy can do more.

They think they can, and the other side is sure they can not, and that is the situation to-night. It is early yet to talk about the prospects of a veto, but one argument the silver men are making to meet the point that their fight is uselessly embarrassing now, was set out by Mr. Morgan yesterday when he said that the president was too high-minded to resist the will of the people in so impartial a matter.

SYLVANIA.

Nots of General Interest from a Near By Town.

Sylvania, O., July 2.—(Special—George F. Lack, of Gibsonburg, visited friends here Sunday.

Miss Edna Andrews and Metta Bowen attended the Y. P. S. C. E. at Akron this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lamont returned from Pittsford, Mich., Wednesday.

R. R. Stont and wife, of Ottawa Lake, visited in Sylvania Sunday.

James Andrews returned from Fostoria Tuesday.

Miss Ada Cone, of Toledo, is spending a few days with her brother Ashley.

Mrs. F. J. Myers, Mrs. Mira Baldwin, Mrs. A. H. Hathaway, of Toledo, are the guests of Mrs. F. R. Warren.

Miss Hattie Bragdon, of Los Anglos, California, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bragdon, of Mitchan.

Mr. Will Laimon is in Detroit on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Colter, of Air Line Junction, visited relatives and friends here Thursday.

on friends here Friday.

Dr. Cosgrove and little son Park called

MEXICAN RAIDERS

Again Causing Trouble in Texas.

Cattle Stealing and Murder Very Numerous—To Appeal to the Government.

San Antonio, Tex., July 2.—The portion of Texas known as the "bloody peninsula" is again in a troubled condition owing to Mexican raids, and cattle stealing and murder is again flourishing.

Last Tuesday three Texas rangers captured a robber named Duran and while camping opposite San Antonio settlement with their prisoner were attacked by four Mexican bandits led by Florencio Carrasco. In the fight which ensued the bandit leader was killed, while his companions fled.

A Texas ranchman named James Windham, whose brother was then on the Mexican side, crossed over to notify him before the news of the killing would spread. He was arrested by the Mexicans and he and his brother immured at Presidio del Norte although there is no charge against them.

Secretary of State Foster will be applied to immediately and unless the department takes prompt action, the ranchmen, who are organized, will endeavor to rescue Windham and his brother.

What will Simmons Liver Regulator do? Cure dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache and indigestion.

STRUCK A STEAM YACHT.

Astor's Pretty Craft Badly Shaken Up.

Boston, July 2.—A Globe special from New London says. The steam yacht Nourmahal put into this harbor early yesterday morning and her officers report that while coming up the sound Thursday night she was run into by an unknown steamer running at full speed, badly damaging her rail and woodwork.

When the collision occurred the belt slipped off the electric dynamo on the Nourmahal, which threw the yacht into total darkness and caused a panic, and those on board thought the boat was sinking.

The Nourmahal is well known as William Astor's boat, and was chartered last spring by James W. Waterbury for the season. The rumor was circulated that Vanderbilt's yacht Alva had been run into, but it is believed that this is the only accident that took place.

LAWN TENNIS.

Threatening Weather Made the Attendance Small.

Orange, N. J., July 2.—The threatening weather yesterday kept both spectators and a majority of the contestants away from the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis club, where the middle states' tournament is being held. R. Stevens, of Columbia, defeated S. A. B. Morehead, of Yale, for the open tournament honors, and will thus meet Charles Sands, the present champion, for the middle states trophy. Stevens played a long drive from black court game, while Morehead tried the net and volley style. Summaries:

R. Stevens defeated S. A. B. Morehead in the final round, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Mixed doubles, Mrs. Fellows Morgan and R. R. Perkins defaulted to Miss Cahill and M. V. Johnson.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF JULY—GO EAST.

The rate for first-class excursion tickets from Toledo to New York and return, over the Pennsylvania Short Lines, will be less than the regular fare one way for its excursions of July 5, 6 and 7. You can do your business, visit all your friends and the various resorts in the east before August 15, which is the limit for return tickets. Learn all about it by addressing Stockton, Pennsylvania Passenger Station, Toledo.

HELD UP THE TRAIN

But Found the Strong Box Empty.

Bold but Unsuccessful Job in Minnesota.

Two Men Go Through all the Motions of Daring Bandits and Get Nothing.

St. Paul, July 2.—The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha passenger train was held up last night about one mile east of Kasota, Minn., by two masked men, who attepted to rob the express car.

It seems the robbers got on the tender of the engine at St. Peter and at a safe distance from the station they got down in the cab and ordered the engineer to stop the train, threatening his life if he refused to obey.

One of the men stood guard over the engineer and fireman while the other went back to the car. On his way back he met a brakeman and ordered him to halt. The brakeman did not seem to understand him and kept on coming.

The robber then fired at him with a double-barreled shotgun, bu tmissed him. The brakeman was then marched up to the engine and told to stay there.

The robber then went to the express car and rapped on the door. The messenger opened the door, thinking he had arrived at the station. As he did so he looked into the barrel of a gun and was ordered to throw up his hands.

The robber then got in the car and ordered the messenger to open the safe. He did so. There was a large amount of money in the safe, but in opening it the messenger grabbed the money and dropped it behind the safe unseen by the robber. Seeing that the safe was empty the freebooters left the car with curses and proceeded to the engine. The engineer and fireman were marched up the track about half a mile. They were then told to go back to their train and the robbers disappeared in the woods.

BELLEVUE.

Notes of Social and Personal Interest.

Bellevue, O., July 2.—(Special)—Mrs. Geo. Harper left on Monday for a visit with her parents at Findlay.

Mrs. John Huff is the guest of Sandusky friends this week.

Miss Emma Dietzel returned Saturday from her visit at Vermillion.

James Conway, of Cadis, spent several days here the past week visiting friends.

Mrs. S. C. Holton, of Bowling Green, is here for a few days' visit to her son Frank and family

Mrs. E. H. Smith and daughter Julia A., who have been spending a few days in Cleveland, returned home Wednesday evening.

J. B. Miller was in Norwalk on business on Wednesday.

Ben. B. Wood returned to the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., on Tuesday where he graduates from the law department of that school. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood are in attendance at commencement exercises.

Dr. L. B. Sperry left on Wednesday for a few days' visit at Dayton and Cincinnati.

FROM FREMONT.

Fremont, O., July 2.—(Special)—Miss Willeda Fox was called to Cleveland Steve Buckland and Chas. Burgoon left Wednesday by the sickness of her sister. Wednesday night for Decatur, Ill.

Chas. Hart, of Atlanta, Ga., is in the city this week, the guest of his brother Will.

Will D. Ross is at Lakeside this week. Mrs. F. K. Holderman and daughters, of Tiffin, are in the city, the guests of relatives.

The Fairies carnival was given at the Grand opera house Thursday and Friday nights to large and appreciative audiences. The carnival was given under the management of J. Edgar Owens.

TYPOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

Detroit, Mich., July 2.—The Rogers Typographic company was organized yesterday with the following incorporators: M. W. O'Brien, F. F. Palms, T. W. Palmer, James McMillan, T. H. Newberry, D. F. O'Brien, F. J. Hecker, D. M. Ferry, George H. Lothrop, H. M. Duffield, Ford Starring, James H. McMillan, Wm. C. McMillan, George H. Russell, Henry Russell, C. L. Reer, and George E. Lawson, trustee. These gentlemen represent the interests of the Rogers Typograph company and the Electric Typograph company, and is the beginning of an organization for the manufacture of the typograph on a large scale, with headquarters and shops in this city.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Fifteen Men Dig Through a Wall in the West.

Leadville, Col., July 2.—One of the biggest jail deliveries that ever occurred in this state took place late yesterday afternoon, when fifteen prisoners escaped from the Lake county jail.

Among them are some desperate characters and a large posse of officers have gone in pursuit. The men are allowed to run in the jail corridors and have during the last six months been digging a hole through the corridor wall. This was finished to-day and the escape successfully made.

PECULIAR CASE IN COURT.

Columbus, O., July 2.—A peculiar case was filed in the supreme court last evening that differs from the general cases for payment of promissory notes. The suit was brought by C. A. Daugherty against the J. H. McClain Machine Co., of Canton. Daugherty sued the Canton Car Co., afterwards the McClain Co., for two promissory notes of $500 and $1,000. The defense was that Daugherty was a member of the firm, and had been paid the full amount of the notes with interest. Further that Daugherty failed to destroy the notes, not having them with him when paid. Now he sues to recover those notes.

WON'T RECEIVE HIM.

Philadelphia, July 2.—The board of city trusts has written to the war department at Washington declining to receive Lieut. W. J. Pardee, of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry, as military instructor at Girard college, in place of the present incumbent, Col. J. R. C. Ward. The war department claims that Lieut. Pardee was detailed last Monday for duty at Girard college at the written request of the board. It is believed there is a misunderstanding somewhere.

TO EQUALIZE THE PAY.

Washington, July 2.—The house committee on postoffices has favorably reported the bill of Mr. Cummings to equalize the pay of letter carriers. It provides that after June 1, 1893, the pay of letter carriers shall be for the first year $600, for the second year $800, for the third year $1,000, and for the fourth year and thereafter $1,200. The estimated increase per annum of this proposed change in the salary of carriers is $1,657,950.

APPROPRIATION AND THANKS.

Baton Rouge, La., July 2.—The legislature has finally passed the bill appropriating $36,000 for a state exhibit at the world's fair. A resolution of thanks for the assistance rendered the levee system and the people of Louisiana by the United States government and the board of United States engineers, during the present high water period in the state, was unanimously adopted.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Topeka, Ks., July 2.—The republican state convention nominated A. W. Smith for governor on the fifth ballot. The vote was: Smith, 375; Morrill, 279; Murdock, 51; Barker, 10; Wright, 5.

HAD TO QUIT.

New York, July 2.—The national note company which recently began business in the negotiation of commercial paper has been compelled by the government to stop business because of the illegal use of the word "national" in the title.

UNSEATED HIM.

Providence, R. I., July 2.—The senate, by a party vote, has unseated Senator W. J. Underwood (dem.) of Newport.

MILK MUCH TOO RICH.

Illinois Farmers Neatly Beaten Playing Another's Man's Game.

Fairbury, Ill., July 2.—The farmers in the extreme northeastern portion of Livingstone county and the panhandle of Ford county, near the town of Cahery, are excited. Several months ago an agent put in an appearance and talked the farmers into starting a stock company for the purpose of maintaining a creamery. The business of furnishing cream for the new enterprise was very profitable, and all the farmers sold all the cream they could possibly spare. A couple of weeks ago another party arrived, bringing with him four car loads of Jersey cows, and put them at once on the market, selling them out for from $25 to $35 per head, and also bargained with the purchasers that the cream from the cows should be tested as soon as possible, and if the same did not yield 14 per cent. of pure cream he would return $2.50 for each per cent. less which the cream tested; and if it should test 14 per cent. or over they should give him the same sum over. Yesterday was the day for the final test. All interested were on hand to see the test, and to their surprise the tests were in favor of the cattleman, as the price of the cows was raised to $140 and as high as $175 per head. The majority, who were well-to-do, saw that they had been neatly taken in, and responded reluctantly, while some swear they will never pay the extra.

LATE SPORTING.

No Western League games were played yesterday, and those played in the National League yesterday resulted as follows:

Club.	Pitcher.	R	H	E
Chicago	Hutchinson	3	10	1
Baltimore	Cobb	11	17	1
Cleveland	Cuppy	3	10	2
Boston	Stivetts	4	10	1
Louisville	Sanders	6	9	4
Philadelphia	Keefe-Weyhing	8	11	4
St. Louis	Galvin	5	10	2
Brooklyn	Foutz	4	12	3
Pittsburg	Terry	11	13	2
New York	Crane	9	16	5

National league standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	P.c.
Boston	46	18	.719
Philadelphia	40	24	.625
Brooklyn	39	24	.619
Cincinnati	34	26	.567
Cleveland	32	28	.533
Pittsburg	32	34	.485
Washington	30	34	.469
Chicago	27	32	.458
St. Louis	27	35	.435
New York	27	36	.429
Louisville	26	40	.394
Baltimore	17	46	.270

The Cheyennes accept the challenge of the Eighth Ward Browns for a game of base ball to be played Monday, July 4, for $1.25 a side; meet at the corner of Monroe and Summit streets. Manager Cheyenne base ball club.

The Spreanzas junior, defeated the Unknown juniors by a score of 12 to 8. Batteries for Speranzas, M. Shea and Snow.

EX-CHANCELLOR BISMARCK

He is Not Moved by a Spirit of Revenge.

His Love for the Fatherland and Fear for Its Future is What Causes Him to Act.

Munich, July 2.—The Neueste Nachrichten prints a report of an interview had by one of its representatives with Prince Bismarck in which the ex-chancellor, speaking of the comments made upon his recent utterances, says: "Revenge is not my object, least of all upon my successor in office.

"If I raise my voice I do so for the good of the fatherland. The commercial treaties entered into by the government have injured the cattle, cheese, wine and paper industries and will continue to inflict injury upon them as long as these treaties are in operation.

"It is perfectly clear to me that I should have published a draft of the agreement which concluded the Austro-German alliance, in consequence of the many maladroit and misleading letters on the subject emanating from Russian resources, but I have throughout remained wholly on the defensive.

I have repeated assurances that I enjoyed the confidence of the year I have fallen into disfavor with the kaiser. I do not know why. The kaiser has not fallen into disfavor with me."

The ex-chancellor expressed himself as being so filled with renewed courage that he would be willing to enter the reichstag next winter.

ABOUT JULY 20

Ex-President Cleveland Will be Notified of His Nomination.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 2.—Mr. Cleveland said yesterday that the date on which he would receive the official notification of his nomination had not yet been definitely fixed ond was still as unsettled as when the convention adjourned. He was of the opinion, however, that the date would be nearer the 20th than the date that has already been published.

DO YOU WANT THE WORLD'S FAIR OPEN SUNDAY?

We are interested in getting a thorough expression of this town and vicinity on this important question. To every reader of this paper who will send us a postal card with "Yes" or "No" and their name and address, we will send, free, a handsome book, "The Way to Win," telling about the rapid increase in real estate values in Chicago. Address Jas. E. & Robt. L. McElroy, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.

Bryan, O., July 2.—(Special)—A full grown child was found in a box in an alley here last night; no identity. The coroner will investigate.

Mrs. Winslow, secretary of the Railroad Ladies' Aid society, has called a special meeting for this evening, which will be held with Mrs. Watson, on Langdon street.

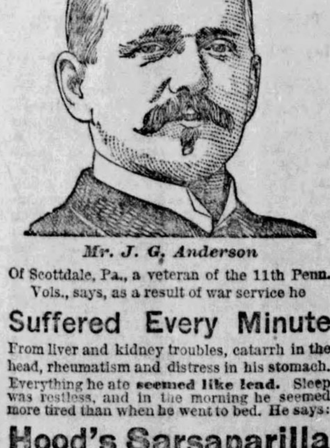
ELECTION ROWS.

Dublin, July 2.—Reports of election rows come from various parts of the country. During a fight arising from the burning in effigy of Healy and O'Brien, a Parnellite was stabbed.

In Ballina, County Mayo, to-day Mr. John Dillon and Daniel Critty were pelted with stale eggs, cabbages and stones. The police interfered. Mr. Dillon made a speech guarded by constables, while others kept watch upon the audience to prevent a disturbance.

ITALY COMES IN.

Rome, July 2.—The American and British ambassadors have requested Italy to appoint an arbitrator to take part in the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain regarding Bering sea.



Mr. J. G. Anderson

Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn. Vols., says, as a result of war service he

Suffered Every Minute

From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate **seemed like lead.** Sleep was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

DELPHOS.

Items Picked Up by a Bee Correspondent.

Delphos, O., July 2.—(Special)—Miss Minnie Galloway is visiting relatives in Chicago at this writing.

Mrs. Herman Goette and children will leave for New York city next week to be absent several weeks on a visit with relatives.

S. F. Shenk and daughter Mary are at Cincinnati this week.

A dance will be given at Germania hall on the afternoon and evening of the Fourth. Louth Bros. will furnish the music.

King's opera house at Ft. Jennings was opened in right royal style on Wednesday evening. Over two hundred people attended from this place.

Max Winkelman, of Ottoville, has bought the bar room fixtures of Felix Steinle that were in Ruth's saloon, and moved them to Ottoville and will open a saloon at that place.

Chris. Evick has been fortunate and has been awarded the contract of carrying the mail for the coming year for $220.

Olympic Park!

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Here is the Cream of Novelty! Three Great Attractions!

MAN vs. WOMAN!

Miss Josie McFarland of Dublin, Ireland, Champion Lady Pedestrian of the world, will contest with C. W. Hodge, the Champion Sprinter of Detroit, in a Grand Night Hour go-as-you-please Race, for a purse of $100 and 50 per cent of the gate receipts. Each contestant must cover 35 miles to receive any share of money, 75 per cent to winner.

Base Ball!

One game in the morning between Stars and Rogers, the winner to play Auburndales in the afternoon, for a purse of $100 and Championship of Toledo. Games called at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

All for One Admission, 25c

House For Sale!

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

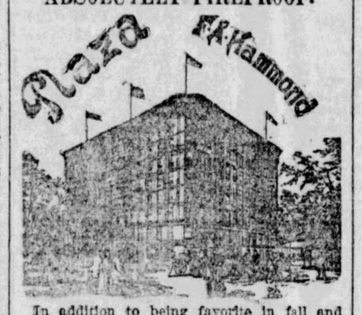
Gordon street, near Miller street, $1,250.
Chestnut street, near Bronson avenue, $650.
Forrer street, near Hawley street, $900.
Lorle street, near Monroe street, $1,000.
Curtis street, near Western avenue, $900.
Platt street, near Nevada street, $900.
Elm street, near Central avenue, $700.
Yondota street, near Navarre ave., $900.
Page street, near Chestnut street, $1,200.
6 new cottages near Malleable Iron Works, $1,150 each.
Will sell you a lot and build house to suit you.

WRIGHT & RUSSELL,
235 ST. CLAIR ST.
FOODY HOUSE BLOCK.

Are You ALIVE?
Can You READ?
Can You REMEMBER?
Do You want to SAVE
$10, $15 or $20 IN MONEY?
SEE AUSTIN,
And try the HIGH ARM No. 9.
It is the best Sewing Machine on earth—sold on the most liberal terms—no interest. Trial free to all. Agents Wanted.
Office 317 Adams St. 'Pone 508.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.



In addition to being favorite in fall and winter it is most desirable, cool, and delightful for spring and summer visitors. Located in the HEART OF NEW YORK CITY, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and overlooking Central Park and Plaza Square. Convenient to places of amusement and stores. Fifth avenue stages, cross-town, and belt-line horse cars pass the doors. Terminal station Sixth Avenue Elevated road within half a block. Conducted on American and European plans. The water and ice used are vaporized and frozen on the premises and certified as to purity by Professor Charles F. Chandler. SUMMER RATES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Williams Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892.

for improving Williams street from St. Clair street to Broadway by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Medina stone, Vitrified Brick, Cedar Block or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

July 2-e-o-d-4-w

Phrenologist—H'm, where did you get that stylish suit and handsome watch chain?

Subject—I bought those of the Hyman Co., on easy payments.

Phrenologist—(Aside; that's pointer enough for me.) Young man, your head shows a remarkable development of good sense and good judgment, and you are bound to get on in the world. Er—— one dollar, please.

THE HYMAN CO.

212 SUMMIT ST. UP STAIRS Wholesale Side

CLOTHING, CLOCKS, DRESS GOODS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ALBUMS, BIBLES, RUGS, CURTAINS, BABY BUGGIES, &c.

Cash or Easy Payments.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Removed to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Melchior Bros., Cor. Madison and Summit

SHORTHAND.

As many students enrolled in this department of our school as in all the "departments" of some so-called business colleges. The reason is self-evident: J. W. Melchior's experience covers 8 years and Mrs. J. W. Melchior's 5 years, while teachers in other colleges have had no experience. Investigate Tri-State Business College.

Steadman COLLEGE

Corner Summit and Adams
Toledo, O.

PHONE 124

"Visited and attended various schools before entering yours, and know that Bookkeeping by Actual Business Practice from beginning is the only practical plan which will enable the student to do actual business work and not necessitate his having to work himself up. G. F. BENZ, Penn. R. R. Co."

A visit to our different departments will convince you that this is the school to attend. Circulars free. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT!

A great many riders are complaining of bursted tires and never try to find the cause. Perhaps your rims cut your tires.

See a DAUNTLESS with flat rims; it may give you

A POINTER.

TOLEDO BICYCLE CO.

OH! IT'S HOT!

Get off your heavy clothing and put on something thin and cool. If you have no thin clothing make a bee line for "THE MODEL," where you will find the largest assortment of

Summer Clothing

To select from, and at the lowest prices. We also have the largest line and the best $10 SUITS in the city.

The Model Clothing House,

201-203-205 Summit, St., Cor. Jefferson.

Short time only I will lend my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. E. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC BELT

On 6 Months Trial.

My Electric Belts are the lightest, simplest, most durable, and generate five times more Electricity than any other. Superior to any Box Battery and Belt combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure of disease but also a preventive.

Butte City, Mont., Jan. 16, 1892.—Within the last eighteen months we have taken in over $1,000 for Judd's Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments passed upon them.

D. M. NEWBRO DRUG CO.

Druggist or local agents wanted.

THE ROBISONS' JOKE.

They Run Their Cars Through First

Over the New Track on Summit Street, Although the Consolidated Obstructed the Line.

This morning the Consolidated men went to work near Jefferson on Summit street, paving between the new track. Messrs. Robisons had no idea of letting them do the work alone, so they put their men on the job about a hundred yards up the street.

Both gangs of men worked quietly. The police were present to prevent any disturbance.

Early in the morning the Robisons ran their cars over the new tracks as soon as the last rail was laid, forestalling the Consolidated. They ran as far as Madison street.

This noon the Consolidated men before going to dinner piled the paving stones in pyramids between the tracks, so that the Robisons could not get through with their Indiana avenue and Belt cars.

As soon as the Consolidated men had turned the corner, however, the Robisons put their forces to work removing the stones. They cleared the tracks as far as Jefferson street, and Jim Robison took his stand on the front platform of an Indiana avenue car and ran it through. There was no interference from the Consolidated people.

Everything is quiet as the Bee goes to press.

It was the intention to commence taking up the tracks on Adams street to-night, but this morning Mayor Emmick issued an order to the chief of police directing him to prevent any further tearing up of rails or pavement until the present work is finished. The streets are in bad condition enough at present. In case of fire the department would have a hard time of it. Thousands of dollars worth of property might be destroyed before the firemen could get to work.

Do You Want To Borrow Money?

The People's Savings, Loan & Building Co., at 239 Superior street, Toledo, can supply you with a large or small loan on real estate, on short notice, for any time from one to twelve years. We defy competition in making desirable loans, and for this reason we do not object to giving you the privilege of paying us back any part or all of our loan at any time if you think you can do better elsewhere. No commissions charged.

Str. City of Toledo Will leave the dock foot of Madison street for Put-in-Bay, at 9 a. m., July 4. Fare, round trip, $1.

Will also give an evening ride to the lake, leaving dock foot of Madison street at 8 o'clock. Fare, 25c.

DULL TIMES OVER THERE.

St. Peter sat by the golden gate
A-basking in the sun,
And he spoke to a cherub of noble birth,
And he said: "Gadzooks, there is quite a dearth
Of spirits; I wonder if down on earth
The boating has yet begun?"

Glorious Fourth Presque Isle will fairly boom. Two big games of base ball, opera house entertainment, grand display of fireworks in the evening. Pastime leaves 10, 12, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30. Music and dancing.

STOLE FALSE TEETH.

Norwalk, O., July 2.—(Special)—Dr. T. S Seeley's dental parlors in this city were entered by burglars last night and $90 worth of gold plate and teeth were taken.

Steamer Messenger

Will leave July 4 and every day next week for Monroe and Stony Point at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Dock between Madison and Jefferson streets.

Through the Straits.

Mackinaw, July 2.—Down—Tug Owen and five vessels, 9:40 last night; Wyoming, 3; Hope and consort, 2; Raab, 4:30; Western Reserve, 5; Armour, 6; Mosher, 9; Harry Packer, 11.

Up—Lycomin, midnight; Rhoda, Emily, 11:15; Cross and barges, 2; Siberia, 4; Maxwell, Taber, 5:15; Maggie, Duncan and consorts, 6; Frontenac, Roman, 7:30; Gladiator, Houghton, Richards, Williams, Sigel, 9; John Mott, McLaren, 9:30; Hudson, 10:50. Wind southwest, fresh; rain.

Money to Loan On Real Estate

In large or small amounts. Time from one to twelve years, and can pay all or any amount at any time.

The People's Savings, Loan & Building Co., 239 Superior st., Toledo, O.

FOURTH OF JULY

Is here again, and the man who is fully prepared to enjoy it is the one who has a new summer suit made at John Daiber's. He can go anywhere, in any kind of company, and know that he is well dressed.

What Does Plutocrat Mean?

IN A PICKWICKIAN SENSE.

"Aha! I've been looking for you! What did you mean, sir, by telling a friend of mine the other day that I was a hard citizen?"

"I—I meant that you were a regular brick.—Chicago Tribune.

AN ARMY IN THE TOILS.

Story of a Wonderful Exploit by Baylor Brave Texans.

"Ever hear how Gen. Baylor of Confederate fame with 160 men captured the entire United States army in New Mexico?" inquired Capt. Arthur Burgeois, of New Orleans, at the Southern. "It was a funny affair. I was one of Baylor's 160. And a more ragged and dilapidated set of fellows never followed Don Caesar de Bazan than were we when we struck New Mexico from Texas. Col. Lyne, of the United States army, was in command of Fort Fillmore, with 700 splendidly equipped and accoutered men. His commissary was full to overflowing and we knew it. We were almost starved to death, but it looked a little risky even for us daredevils to tackle such an outfit as were guarding Fillmore. Gen. Baylor's masterful strategy asserted itself, though, just at the critical moment, and we marched out of New Mexico with full stomachs and wearing good clothes. Gen. Baylor, of course, saw that we couldn't boldly march up to the fort and take it, so he resorted to tactics of bluster.

"He had us camp in a narrow valley over the hill from Fillmore, and at night would march us around that hill in a continuous circuit, leaving a squad of one or two at short intervals to build blazing camp fires, so that before daylight the enemy so safely intrenched, were impressed with the idea that an enemy of thousands were surrounding them. We darted about with lightning rapidity, shouting, yelling and making more noise generally than bloodthirsty Comanches. Well, the tactics accomplished the purpose, for soon after daylight Col. Lyne sent out an aid to treat with Gen. Baylor. The only terms our stern commander would consent to was unconditional surrender of the fort, with all its stores or instant extermination. It is useless to say that the affrighted bluecoats surrendered all they had and threw themselves upon our mercy. After we had disarmed them and took all their stores they found out what a weak and ragged set we were, and were mad enough to commit suicide. But it was too late then, and they made their way east as best they could; while we marched back to Texas with banners flying and spirits ready to conquer the whole of Grant's army.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Fireworks at cost, Monday, to close out. A. A. Gerve & Son.

The carriage makers will be organized at Carpenters' hall to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. W. R. Hathaway, of this city, is the guest of Mrs. Paxton, of Monroe, Mich.

John Suess, an employe of the Eagle Brewing company, was kicked by a horse yesterday afternoon and badly injured.

The Pathfinders and Speranzas play, 4th of July, at Presque Isle at 2:30 p. m. A good game is expected.

Miss Minnie Jarvis, of 1215 Baker street, has returned from school to spend vacation with her parents.

Miss Stella Paugle leaves Monday for her summer vacation, which she will spend this year in the Alleghany mountains.

Mr. Horr, special agent of the treasury department, is in the city to-day on the lookout for the 12 Chinamen who left Windsor in a boat.

Southeast storm signals have been ordered up on Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan and Erie, and conditions are favorable for severe local storms.

The young thieves who stole the valuables from a building on Jefferson street a few days ago, are well known, and will be prosecuted if they do not immediately make restitution.

S. D. G. C. Elmer E. Dale is busy sending out blanks of instruction to the different district deputies of the county. Elmer will prove himself a hustler in the Pythian ranks. He is the biggest knight in Toledo, at least so far as avoirdupois is concerned.

A worthy effort in a worthy cause is that of the Railroad Clerks' association in giving their moonlight excursion for the benefit of the family of a deceased brother. Such acts cannot fail to win for them the approbation and support of every one, and it is hoped a liberal patronage will be bestowed.

JULY 4TH.

Our store closed all day.

LASALLE & KOCH.

Sunday and Monday at Presque Isle.

SHE WAITS FOR HER DAUGHTER

"How late do you stay out?" asked a reporter for the New York Advertiser of an old an crippled woman who grinds a small and wheezy hand organ nightly on Third avenue, sometimes on one corner and sometimes on another, above Fifty-ninth street.

"About an hour longer," she replied in a voice more wheezy than the organ.

It was after midnight then; the moon shone brightly and the air was close after the heat of the day.

"Go home now and I'll give you a quarter," urged the reporter.

"I can't; I'm lame," she repied, "and must wait for my daughter."

It was evident that the poor creature was only too willing to start homeward, so the reporter and a companion picked up the organ and supported the old woman home. On the doorstep lay the figure of a woman. She was the daughter, and intoxicated.

"Oh, sometimes she forgets me," explained the old woman, "and I'm out all night, but it does not happen very often."

Fort Meigs and Maumee.

Steamer C. B. Wallace is making her regular trips over to Maumee and up to Fort Meigs. Now leaves foot of Monroe street 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Moonlight ride at 6 p. m.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA!

For Spring Medicine.

W. K. WEST,

BOODY HOUSE.

WHEN DOWN TOWN . . .

COME IN!

And look at our

INITIAL ·:· TUMBLERS!

They are Neat and Pretty, and the Price is Low.

. . . THE . . .

HASSENZAHL : CROCKERY COMPANY.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

Another Suit Filed in the Street Railroad Fight.

The Republican Blow Out—Work of Detectives for June — Fun at Olympic Park—Other Topics.

WAS SCALED SOMEWHAT.

The Verdict Was for $2,000 on a Claim of $20,000.

In common pleas court this morning the jury in the case of Patrick Hefferman against the Wabash railroad company, returned a verdict of $2,000 for the plaintiff It was an action to recover $20,000 damages for personal injury.

SOME GOOD BUILDINGS.

Permits Issued by City Clerk Lamb for Their Construction.

Building permits have been issued by the city clerk as follows G. A. Beeler, $500 frame dwelling on Lafayette street; I. B. Hiett & Co, two $1,000 frame dwellings on Broadway; I. B. Hiett & Co., $1,200 frame dwelling on Western avenue; I. B. Hett & Co., $1,000 frame dwelling on Western avenue; C. Hohey, two frame dwellings on Batavia street, to cost $5.000

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The Weekly Report of the Health Department.

The report of Health Officer Fisher for the week ending July 1, shows the whole number of deaths to have been 26.

Two deaths resulted from diphtheria, but no new cases were reported. Three cases of scarlet fever were reported. No daths resulted from this disease. One case of measles was reported during the week.

"ON THE QUIET."

Was the Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Upham On Wednesday last Mr. E. Upham and Mrs. Frances Lewis, of Jefferson street, hied themselves to Monroe and were quietly married at that city in the afternoon. The Bee was sworn to secrecy, as the interested parties were desirous of avoiding the tin-pan and fish horn serenade, and other pleasantries (?) usually accorded the newly wedded, hence at this late day announcement is made, and congratulations extended.

MISS JOSIE McFARLAND

Will Walk Against C. W. Hodge, of Detroit, July 4.

Miss Josie McFarland, the Irish sprinter, who has been in Toledo for the past two weeks, has arranged a match with C. W. Hodge, a noted walker of Detroit. The match will come off at the ball grounds in this city, July 4, commencing at 9 a. m. It will be an eight hour walk. Miss McFarland to get any of the receipts must walk at least 35 miles in that time.

The young lady is confident that she can beat Hodge, and the race will be an exciting one. There will be three ball games at the park while the walking match is in progress.

THE HOUSE-WARMING

Given by the Members of the Y. W. C. A. in Their New Home.

The members and friends of the Young Woman's Christian association, gathered in large numbers at the society's new home on Madison street, last evening, it being the monthly meeting of the association, and the formal opening of the new quarters. A musical and literary program had been arranged, which was rendered in a pleasing manner, and the general secretary, Miss Hill, addressed the meeting briefly. It is expected that Miss Hill will return to Toledo in August, and become secretary of the association here.

THE LADIES

Had the Pleasure of Delving into the Latest Styles.

Reinhart & Murphy, the enterprising shoe dealers, feeling that they would like to give their customers the benefit of the latest fads and fancies in ladies' foot wear, arranged with the firm of Gardiner & Estes to bring a large display of everything that was novel, new and neat to Toledo this week. The marvels of feminine foot gear were on exhibition at the Boody house, and there were numerous purchases. Such enterprise on the part of Reinhart & Murphy cannot fail to merit appreciation.

LOOKS LIKE A GO

For the Success of Marengo Park—The Outing Grounds Opened To-day.

The opening of Marengo Park, which took place to-day, gives Toledo another summer resort which promises to be popular. The park comprises 20 acres of beautiful grove, and new buildings—refreshment hall, dancing pavilion, etc.—have been erected. The steamer Wellington R. Burt, which began to-day running between the city and the park, will make hourly trips, docking at the Jefferson street wharf. The Burt took up a large passenger list this morning, and it looks as if the success of the beautiful resort was already assured.

LOOK OUT, BOYS.

Don't Fire Your Crackers Too Promiscuously.

The mayor and the police are going to squelch the small boy and his fire-cracker on the business portion of the city. Yesterday Michael Monro discharged crackers under a horse and caused a runaway. He paid $5.20 for his fun in police court this morning.

The city ordinance covering this matter states that any person guilty of discharging rockets, roman candles, fire-crackers or fireworks of any description in the city limits, may be fined not less than $1 and not exceeding $25 and costs.

The mayor said this morning that the boys could do their shooting on the back streets, but not on the main streets in the business portions of the city.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Another Suit in the Street Railroad Controversy.

Another suit was filed in common pleas court to-day growing out of the controversy between the two street railway companies.

It is a companion piece to the case filed yesterday, the object of which is to protect the legal rights in the reconstruction on Monroe street. The petition shows that the pavement, stringers and rails on Monroe street have been torn up, and entirely rebuilt. The question as to the Robisons' rights to the use of these new tracks is also raised. On the final hearing of the case an injunction restraining the Robisons from forever occupying the tracks is prayed for.

THE DETECTIVES

Did Some Good Work During June and Are Still at It.

The past month has been a very busy one with the detectives. All the cases that came to their notice were satisfactorily cleared up. During the month there were 43 reports of all kinds and classes. Some of these, while at first they appeared to be of a serious nature, turned out quite different-ly. One woman reported a robbery of $400, and when the detectives investigated they found that her husband had taken the money. This case was reversed once during the month, when a husband reported a loss and it turned out that his wife had gone through his pockets. While numerous cases of this character come to the notice of the detectives there are plenty of serious ones. One can gain some idea of the efficient work the detectives do from the statement that during the month past $1,844.30 was reported stolen and of this sum $1,565.70 was recovered.

Twenty-six arrests were made and 19 were prosecuted.

There were ten burglaries during the month, some of which were quite serious. All were cleared up, and the greater part of the goods recovered.

During the entire month but one of the 43 cases reported to the detectives went unsolved, and that one amounted only to a dollar.

JAMES M'NANY

Who Has Been Wanted for Some Time, Captured.

James McNany, a 17-year-old boy, was arrested last night for breaking into a shoe shop corner Logan and Broadway, several months ago. several months ago. Since the robbery McNany has been out of town. He was bound over to the common pleas court and bail fixed at $800.

ANOTHER WEEK.

Dr. Flint, the Mesmerist, a Drawing Card.

The attendance at the People's theater the past two weeks has been so large in consequence of the enjoyable performance of the noted mesmerist, Dr. Flint, that the management has decided to keep him here all next week. The doctor gives a wonderful performance, both amusing and instructive.

TURNBULL WAGON COMPANY

Holds Its Annual Meeting and Elect Directors.

This morning the stockholders of the Turnbull Wagon company met in the office of S. C. Schenck and elected the following directors: T. S. Merrill, A. H. Wood, F. B. Shoemaker, J. H. Ainsworth, G. W. Thomas, J. T. Newton, S. C. Schenck.

The old officers were re-elected, and the usual 12 per cent. dividend, payable quarterly, was declared.

The company is doing an immense business, and there is some talk of an extension that will double the capacity of the plant.

GOOD FISHING.

Pike Are Biting at the Creek—Speckled Bass Here Again.

Fish are still biting lively in Ten Mile creek. Some good strings of pike are being caught, and bass are being pulled in in unusually large quantities. Dr. Skeels and W. G. Root got a big string of pike and speckled bass te latter part of this week. The speckled bass have heretofore been quite scarce, but naw are biting lively. The fishing in the creek was never better. Rock bass continue to bite, although it is late in the season for them. Col. Harbeck caught a big string of pike yesterday, and pan fish until he couldn't pull them in fast enough.

SEYMOUR-LEVI.

Still Missing from Toledo—The Adams Company Take Charge of Seymour's Business.

Nothing has been heard of Seymour, the manager of the Adams Furnishing company, whose disappearance was mentioned in the Bee yesterday. Neither has Mrs. Levi returned. The situation is about as stated yesterday. E. C. Quinn, general manager of the Adams company, arrived last evening from Erie to take charge of the business and Mr. W. F. Adams, heretofore representing the company in Grand Rapids, came today to take Seymour's place. The Levi home is desolate, and the husband is still looking for his wife. It is possible that the missing people may return, but the theory of elopement obtains credence as time elapses.

SOMETHING WRONG

With a Law that Allows Leases of This Kind.

The Humane agent has had more cases of desertion of family in the last six months than in any like period since the organization of the society. In many of these cases the society is powerless to inflict the penalty of the law, because the man will go into the next state, perhaps not a half a dozen miles distant from the family they have deserted, and laugh in the face of the law that cannot reach them. A brutal husband deserted his wife and 8-weeks old baby a few days ago and went to Michigan with a woman of doubtful character, but he cannot be made to suffer for his brutality, because the crime was committed in this state and he has removed to another.

TO-NIGHT'S BLOW-OUT.

Sky Rockets, Fire-Crackers, Booming Cannons and Speeches.

Feeling that something must be done to awaken Toledo republicans from the lethargy into which they have fallen, an effort has been in progress to make the ratification meeting at the Memorial hall grounds this evening a success. A good portion of the funds gathered during the week has been invested in fire-crackers, sky rockets and brass bands, the battery will blow away some powder. If noise goes for anything there will likely be a good time. Neither Gov. McKinley nor Gov. Foraker could make it convenient to attend, hence the three candidates for congress—Gov. Ashley, Kent Ammon and Charley Griffin—will be put on exhibition, and will deliver addresses. The committee states they have made all arrangements possible on their part for a big ratification, and now only await a crowd. Of this feature it may be necessary to say something later.

JOAN OF ARC ASSEMBLY

Elected Officers and Perfected Arrangements for a Moonlight Ride.

There was a good attendance of the members of Joan of Arc assembly at the meeting in Clarke's hall last night, the business of importance being the election of officers for the next quarter and the reading of the quarterly reports. The reports were very interesting, and show that the assembly is being kept up to the usual high standard. The following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: M. W., Miss Clara Speckhardt; W. F., Miss Bee Daly; W. L., Miss Annie Haggarty; almoner, Miss Josie Skehan; recording secretary, Miss Katharine Calkins; financial secretary, Mrs. Frances Upham; P. M. W., Miss Elidia Combs; W. G., Miss Mary Meyers; I. G., Mrs. Potter; O. G., Miss Maggie Kraus.

Arrangements were perfected for the moonlight ride which the assembly will give on the steamer Pastime, on Monday evening, July 18.

A FEW TIPS.

A Phrenological Report on the Zulu—Word from Cincinnati.

Detective Spore received word this morning from Chief of Detectives L. M. Hazen, of Cincinnati, to the effect that Tip-O-Tip had a colored boy with him in Cincinnati, but no one else was with the couple. Mr. Hazen says that Tip is at present in St. Louis, Mo.

A phrenological report on Tip might at this time prove interesting. Here is one the result of an examination made by Prof. M. F. Richards, the phrenologist:

He is a good natured appearing fellow with good health, good digestion and plenty of sound muscles. He takes delight in observing things and noting the ordinary incidents of every day affairs; has a pretty good memory of all he sees, and can tell glibly all that he knows and chooses to relate. He is jovial, musical, plausible, disarms suspicion, and is something of a dandy. His logical powers are moderate. He is strong in his affections, powerful in his propensities, with inadequate strength to govern them."

THE BENEDICTION OF DEATH

Has Fallen upon One Who Longed for Release.

At nine o'clock this fair summer morning the saintly spirit of Mrs. Almira St. John Bouton quietly slipped from its earthly tenement and went, full of the sweetness of faith, out into the great Beyond. The loved ones "over there" have been beckoning her for many a day, and patiently she has waited the summons. The devotion of her family during the gradual decline of her strength into the weakness of extreme age has been touching and beautiful. Mrs. Bouton's home has been with her daughters, Mrs. Comstock and Miss Emily Bouton, on Glenwood avenue, an ideal home for the dear mother who was made the object of the tenderest loving care. She was spoken of by the intimate friend and the casual guest guest alike, as "the loveliest old lady," and the beautiful face and gentle presence will be sadly missed. During the many days of watchfulness and anxiety, Miss Bouton has kept her bright columns in the Blade full of cheer and interest, as ever, and with woman's courage has kept up her public work. Universal sympathy is hers in the sorrow that will scarcely be less, that she knows it was the "fullness of time," and the dear one was glad to depart. Besides the daughters in Toledo is a daughter, Mrs. Latham, and a son, Charlie Bouton, residing in Sandusky, the former home of the St. John's and Boutons. A funeral service will be held at the residence on Glenwood avenue, Monday, and the body will be taken to Sandusky for burial.

IN LABOR CIRCLES.

Monday Evening Meetings Will be Postponed.

Monday evening is the regular meeting night of the Cigarmakers, Metal Polishers, Building Trades council and Tailors, but on account of this being "the day we celebrate," the meetings will be postponed.

The Lathers', Plasterers' and Woodworkers' unions held good meetings last night. The woodworks are well pleased with the reports of the excursion committee.

The stationary engineers meet at Turley's hall to-night, when it is probable the resolution from the Central Labor union endorsing the proposition made by their committee on Thursday evening will be presented.

The German union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, meets at Carpenters' hall to-night.

Flint Glassworkers' union, No. 28, meets at Phoenix hall this afternoon.

The report of the Free Employment office for week ending June 30 is:

	Males.	Females.
Situations wanted.....	101	32
Help wanted.....	42	66
Situations procured.....	61	29

THE WESTERN LEAGUE

Base Ball in an Uncertain Condition.

The Advertised Meeting Did Not Occur.

Rumored in Chicago That the League Will Trust to Providence and Pray for Finances.

Chicago, July 2.—The meeting of the Western association ball managers did not take place in Chicago to-day as pre-arranged.

A Western league man, now in the city, said the meeting had been postponed, but for what reason he could not understand, unless it was that the stockholders in the various clubs had found a little extra money in their pockets and had decided to advance it in order to enable the clubs to live through the second division of the season.

Str. City of Toledo Will leave the dock foot of Madison street for Put-in-Bay, at 9 a. m., July 4. Fare, round trip, $1.

Will also give an evening ride to the lake, leaving dock foot of Madison street at 8 o'clock. Fare, 25c.

ONE WAY TO TREAT CHEESE.

An Enchanting Dish Made by a Combination with Carolina Rice.

Rice cheeses are a true luncheon dainty and will be appreciated where hot dishes are liked; appetizing and savory, in preference to "sweets." Have your muffin irons in order, well heated and buttered, put a layer of cold rice—we trust it is a light mass of snowy, well-cooked kernels of Carolina head rice—in the bottom of each ring. Over this sprinkle salt, white Tellichery pepper and tiny bits of butter. Next put a layer of grated cheese; afterward a second layer of rice, salt, pepper and butter, and finally a second layer of the grated cheese.

Place the muffin iron in a hot oven, with a hot tin cover over the rings until the cheese is thoroughly melted into the rice. Take off the tin cover and brown daintily on top. Serve hot. These cheeses can be made in the family "gem-pan."

Sunday and Monday at Presque Isle.

DEFIED THE LAW.

Two nice ladies were walking in Central park just when the grass was in its first spring freshness, says the New York Recorder, and, leaving the path, they wandered off upon the turf, where they were soon espied by a sparrow policeman, who bore down upon them with a dignity that only a policeman can display.

"You must get right off this grass, ladies, said he severely.

Then one of the old ladies turned and faced him.

"I don't mean to get off this grass," she said. "I have been paying taxes in this city for the last 25 years, and I have helped to pay for this grass, and now I mean to walk on it."

She turned around placidly and continued her stroll.

The policeman looked around to see if any one had witnessed this defiance of the law, and seeing no one, indulged in a large and expansive grin, and then went on his way, leaving the old ladies to their own desires.

Steamer C. B. Wallace,

The only boat for Maumee and Fort Meigs.

WHEN AND WHAT TO READ.

If you are impatient sit down quietly and have a talk with Job.

If you are just a little strong-headed go to see Moses.

If you are getting weak-kneed, take a look at Elijah.

If there is no song in your heart, listen to David.

If you are a policy man, read Daniel.

If you are getting sordid, spend a while with Isaiah.

If you feel chilly, get the beloved disciple to put his arms around you.

If your faith is below par, read Paul.

If you are getting lazy, watch James.—Golden Censer.

What Does Plutocrat Mean?

Lord Bradford, the owner of Sig Hugo, the victor of the Derby, is considered to be one of the most honorable patrons of the turf. Like the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Portland, he never bets, but runs his horse for the love of the thing.

ALL UNTRIMMED HATS

Will be sold 1-2 off Wednesday and Thursday after July 4.

A. V. IRVINE & CO.

What Does Plutocrat Mean?

BUSINESS LOCALS.

There is no doubt. We advise our friends to go and see H. C. Frentz if they want any picture frames, French mirrors, tube paints, brushes or any artists' goods. Because at 521 Jefferson you can depend on good work and low prices.

OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS,

Albert Thiede & Co., proprietors, practical dyers and cleaners. Ladies' and gents' garments cleaned, dyed and refinished in the best styles.

422 Summit street,

Between Adams and Oak.

IT SHOULD BE DONE AT ONCE.

We say again that instead of pounding down the walls with nails to put up pictures, you should have mouldings; it makes the room look better and is more convenient. Frentz, at 521 Jefferson, sells room moulding and puts it up for at least 25 per cent. less than others.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOLPE'S THEATER!

To-Night and All Next Week, commencing Sunday, July 3rd. Only Matinee Saturday.

THIRD WEEK OF

DR. FLINT!

The Great Mesmerist.

Change of Program Each Performance.

CASH TALKS!

During the entire month of July we will sell all our goods at a CASH DISCOUNT of

TWENTY PER CENT.

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,

307 SUMMIT STREET.

And Still . . . . .

Oxford Weather

. . . . . Stays with Us.

Hotter days 'll come in July and August, and then some people unprepared will kick, and roast while kicking.

Would you kindly speak to your husband and brother and tell them our . . . .

Men's Shoes

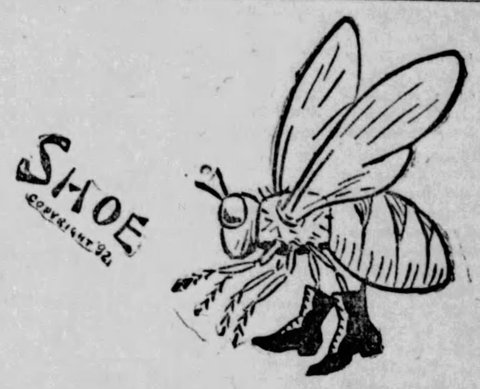
. . . . Are the Nobbiest and Best.

Reinhart & Murphy,

443 Summit Street, Near Oak.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroeger Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant,

311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO



Literally we cannot shoe a fly, but we can shoe any man, woman or child to their entire satisfaction. It's a good thing for everybody to wear shoes, otherwise where would be the sense of our keeping shoes for everybody? We have everything in the line of shoes that anybody wants. You state what you want and we do the rest, and give your feet a rest, too. We have the Oxford Ties in many different qualities and at many different prices; and all the kinds of shoes that the most fastidious would desire to have.

L. STRASBURGER,

341 SUMMIT STREET.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.

Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH.

WHEELS

We have to sell at a very LOW PRICE.

**Pneumatic Rambler,
Cushion Rambler,
Ladies' Rambler,
Ormonde Cushion,
Clipper Cushion,
Forest City.**

These are Big Bargains. Terms to suit the buyer.

JOHNSON BROS

St. Clair and Perry Sts., 1 Block from Monroe Street.

..BUY.. THE GENDRON.

We are selling at about half the regular price at the factory.

Our Sales Rooms will be open every Saturday night until 9:30 to accommodate those that cannot call during the day.

518 Superior Street.

WHO WANTS THIS

To close the estate of Gen. John C. Lee, deceased, his administrators will sell the following real estate:

80 feet by 120 on Washington, at corner of Erie. This is as fine a piece of business property perspectively as there is in the city. It is on the opposite side of Washington street from the new Armour Storage Warehouse. The ground upon which the latter is built sold last year for $125 per foot. The 80 feet now offered is appraised at $105 per foot and will sell to the highest bidder above two-thirds of the appraised value. This property will be sold at auction on the premises on July 5, 1892, between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. Who wants it? It will be worth $200 per foot in less than five years.

20 building lots in Gretna Green addition, just off Monroe street and opposite the Milburn Wagon Works and the Woolson Spice Co.'s new purchase. This addition is surrounded by and is within three minutes' walk of thirteen of the leading manufacturing establishments in Toledo. The lots are beautifully located, lying between Monroe and Bancroft streets. They will be sold so that any man buying the same can double his money in two years.

30 lots near the intersection of Cherry street and Collingwood avenue. These lots lay within two minutes' walk of the street railroads on Cherry street and Collingwood avenue, and will be sold at a figure at which the purchaser may double his money in two years.

Who wants this property, in whole or in part?

Enquire of

JAMES M. BROWN.

. . . LADIES' . . .

Cork Sole Hand-Turned Shoes

For HEALTH, COMFORT and STYLE are a pronounced success in Hot, Cold, Wet or Dry Weather. Try them and be convinced. Most complete line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Footwear in Toledo at the

LADIES' SHOE PARLOR,

333 Superior Street.

HILL BROS., Proprietors

THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

The Bee

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.

For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. BRIGGS, of Monroe.

For Judge of Supreme court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.

For Member State Board of Public Works
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

No Paper Fourth of July.

The Bee will not be printed on July 4. This is one of the national holidays which we patriotically believe should be observed by every American citizen.

Facts Versus Fiction.

At the Harrison ratification meeting held, very properly, in Carnegie hall (built with the money filched from the wages of Mr. Carnegie's employes) Mr. Depew said:

Why is New York not Liverpool, with her great population and her misery? Why is New York not Leeds, with not a single foot of ground owned by any workingman? Why is New York not London, with her perpetual revolt of a million of people without employment? It is because the policy of the American administration for twenty-five years has made New York the best city to live in in the world.

Evidently Mr. Depew doesn't keep posted. He isn't particularly interested in slums and slumming and he doesn't have time to read the testimoney of those who are. But like too many short-sighted orators he presumes upon like ignorance in his listeners and readers.

In Scribner's magazine for June, William T. Elsing, city missionary of New York, tells the tale of New York city's poor. Jacob Riis has told it. Robert Archey Woods has studied the poor problem in the great cities of both continents. In the April number of Scribner's, he tells us the story of London's poor, and closes by inviting New York humanitarians to study the effective methods of the London charitable associations. Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Besant and Lady Somerset verify the American investigator, Mr. Woods, in his conclusions. Said Lady Somerset, "years of labor among the poor of London did not prepare me for the squalor and destitution I saw in the slums of New York." Mr. Woods finds the workingman of London county and of Liverpool better organized socially as well as for protection and advancement, than they are in this country.

In the Arena for March, the editor gives conclusions of his own investigations, along with statistics from official records. Last year there were 23,895 warrants for eviction issued in New York city. In 1889, more than one person in every five died in some public institution and one in every ten was buried in the Potter's field. In 1890 there were 239 suicides within the city's limits. A metropolitan daily says, "in this city 150,000 persons go to bed every night, the guests of charity." New York has no Tonybee hall, no people's palace. It has no rigid system of sanitation for tenement houses, such as is in successful operation in Glasgow, London and Liverpool. New York has no two-weeks labor holiday every early summer, with all galleries and museums thrown open to the poor, and fare reduced on all railroads and at all outlying resorts.

These things are not said exultingly, or tauntingly, and are only said at all to show how a smooth, fine speaker can get up before an audience which is prepared to believe what he says, and bloviate and gloriate about things that are as false as falsehood can be, misrepresent facts through ignorance or with intent, and then claim that for the paradisaical condition he has pictured, his "party policy has all the credit." Out upon such speechifying. The great reading, studying, observing public of America has outgrown it. For Chauncey Depew to say the republican party has made New York the best city in the world to live in, and the republican party alone has kept it far above Liverpool and Leeds, is a tissue of ridiculous falsity and bombast, and he knows it or he should be finding it out, if he is going to pose as a leader of a party or any faction of a party.

Street Car Muddle.

Much sooner than expected does the prediction of the Bee come true: the Consolidated affirms that the relaying of the tracks on Summit street abrogates the condemnation proceedings by which the Robisons were privileged to use "existing tracks."

Clearly the Consolidated contemplated this coup, and to preserve the rights which public policy demand, and which the course allowed, Mr. Robison asked the common council to authorize the joint rebuilding of the tracks.

When that short, sharp controversy took place in common council a few weeks since, the manager of the Consolidated disclaimed all intention of extreme construction of the condemnation proceedings. He assumed fairness and the council assented to his desire to table the Robison ordinance.

Track laying, or rebuilding, immediately followed. The Robisons desired to assist. The offer was rejected with force, half a dozen suits followed, and a hundred or more arrests were made.

Now comes the Consolidated with a petition in court setting up the very points which the Bee warned the council and the public it would raise, and attempts to oust the Robison line from the use of streets which are necessary to make their system complete and satisfactory to the public.

This is a condition, theories and promises to the dogs. Conditions, it may be well to repeat and emphasize, are changed. Since the Robison belt line was constructed very much of the property west of Collingwood, between Monroe and Delaware streets, has been improved. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in making that locality a desirable residence portion of Toledo. The citizens living along that line have rights and privileges which the Consolidated must respect. The greatest of these rights is the privilege of access by street cars to the Summit business houses. Whatever the Consolidated does to harrass or injure the Robisons is a direct attack upon the citizens who have no interest in the companies, but who do, as stated, possess the right of convenient travel, which the Consolidated now seeks to abridge and destroy.

In this sense the Robison cause is the public cause and must be maintained. The Bee warned the council of the obstructive tactics of the Consolidated. Whether in court or council the right to use Summit street by both companies must be maintained as a question of public policy. It has advanced beyond corporate wishes. The public will not be d—d, in Vanderbilt style, by any obstructive corporation. This is the plain English of the situation and those interested may easily read the handwriting on the wall. Fair play and public convenience will be the greatest factor in the present controversy.

Bad Campaign Material.

In last night's news columns were accounts of the lynching of two negroes for the outraging of white women, near Nashville, Tenn.; and three negroes riddled with bullets for the same crime in a Texas settlement. Commenting on the brutal details of the prevalent crime, so rabid a republican paper as the N. Y. Recorder says:

While we may regret that law is thus overridden, there are few who do not give fullest approval to this method of summary justice. The punishment for such crimes, now so terribly prevalent, is not severe enough.

And here we have Fred Douglass disporting himself in magazine columns attempting to deny that such crimes are committed and denominating the summary punishment of the fiends as "southern outrages." And Judge Tourgee prompting the blacks to insurrection and bloodshed by his lurid prophecies, if the persecuted negro is not protected from the relatives and friends of his helpless victims. Such encouragement to crime is damnable. The ignorant negro believes his northern ally sympathizes with and apologizes for him. It is significant of the length to which partisan prejudice will carry small minds, that with these denunications of the prompt penalty meted out to a human brute, are no words of condemnation for his devilish deeds. Mr. Douglass simply affects to count the news dispatches as lies. Does he believe they also lie about the lynchings? The decent prints of the day will go on record with the sentiment quoted above and the partisans who go campaigning with such material will fall into the disgrace they deserve.

Inadvertent Confession.

A high-tax organ explains that "the tariff has nothing to do with the trouble in the Pennsylvania iron mills; it is the competition of cheap labor in the south." We were hardly expecting such free confession, that the tariff has nothing to do with the adjustment of wages. The illustration chosen is an excellent one. The dictum is correct, else the southern wage earners would not be making all this disturbance in their peaceable choice to work for low wages, when by application of the tariff scheme they could command the same that the philanthropic Carnegie is anxious to pay. The gentle organ calls the reduction of the pay of employes "a readjustment of the wage scale." When hide-bound protectionist journals confess that tariff protection utterly fails to secure good wages to employes, it is time to ask again what that tax is here for? The millionaire monopolists who control the markets of both worlds, according to their own boast, do not need it and have no right to ask it. Unprotected labor, organized to try and protect itself against the petted industry of the government, will be met with armed resistance if it dare to show protest. The whole gauzy argument drops apart before this inadvertent confession.

The Tin Plate Tax.

The tin plate consumers' association has issued a circular in which they say the tin plates used in their factories have cost them $10,000,000 more money since the McKinley bill became operative, and "the present duty will add every year over $15,000,000 to the cost of our raw material." Are the factory men shouldering this increase, or do the buyers of tin dishes, vegetable fruit cans, etc., pay the increase by reason of extra duty, plus the profit of wholesale and retail dealers? The Bee has on file the testimony of a Toledo firm that, except the manufacturers and dealers are magnanimous enough to suffer the loss, the consumer must stand it. We have so good authority to quote on this branch of the subject as Chauncey Depew, the manager of the high-taxers' campaign. Quoting directly from his address:

Taxes always run downward until they reach the bottom. The unfortunate people found at the bottom have to pay. The landlord shifts the taxes to the tenant, the tenant to things he sells. The grocer, the dry goods dealer, the general trader of all descriptions regulate prices on the basis of their necessary expenses. High taxes increase these necessary expenses, and to meet them a larger profit is put on goods.

Free Silver in the Senate.

By a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-five the senate has passed Stewart's free silver bill. This puts a new phase on the silver question. The two political parties repudiated the depreciated money scheme by their party platforms. The democratic house refused to pass the free silver bill. The republican senate passed such a measure. It will not be good argument for republicans to say democrats and republicans alike voted for the measure in the senate. The republicans have the majority. They could have defeated the bill. They did not. They must assume the full responsibility of this financial heresy. Massachusetts and other eastern republican states will rightly view this subject in the pending campaign. As for the western silver states, the democrats have none to lose which heretofore have given democratic majorities that have been counted. Democrats have the better of the silver fight in congress.

The San Diego (Cal.) Sun charges that the Transcontinental Association, the mission of which is to maintain overland freight and passenger rates, has been in position, for a term of years, to buy off the competition of the Pacific Mail Company, for $14,000,000. In other words, says the Sun, the people of California have had to pay about $14,500,000 in eight years in freight charges, that they would not have paid if the Pacific Mail had done a legitimate, competitive business. The Pacific Mail company has regularly received government subsidy, and with the bribe money of the railroads it has made it pay pretty well to do nothing, while the people were given over to be fleeced by the railroads. And yet the complainants will many of them go to the polls and vote for a continuation in power of the party under whose benign reign and subsidy-granting hand these injustices and robberies are made possible and flourish unrebuked and unmolested.

At the alleged ratification meeting of republicans to be held to-night the principal speakers will be Kent Hamilton, Gov. Ashley and C. P. Griffin. As these three gentlemen are rivals for the congressional nomination there will be some curiosity to hear them on the same platform, hence there may be a fair-sized crowd.

And now why doesn't the president light upon some hoosier for the vacant place on the supreme bench? Perhaps he wants to leave that open for speculation, a kind of bait, as it were, with a good many pairs of eyes fixed on it. That's the kind of a manager Mr. Harrison is.

Gen. A. E. Stevenson made his war record chopping off the heads of fourth-class postmasters.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

A mighty good record, as every democrat will admit.

By virtue of the act of Miami university Gov. McKinley is made "Doctor of Laws." He is a quack doctor and is already on trial before the people for malpractice.

Democrats despise the force bill with all that it implies, as heartily as republicans hate the Australian ballot system.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

The Board of Gas Trustees Ready for Action.

It is Decided to Close Down the Bowman Street Regulator—Postponed Meeting This Afternoon.

It is probable that at an adjourned meeting of the board of gas trustees to be held this afternoon the one and sole gas expert connected with the city department will be allowed to drop from the pay roll. Superintendent O'Herron is willing to work for less than he did last year, but it is the evident intention of at least some members to get rid of him.

The trustees held a special seance yesterday afternoon, and it will be a matter of much surprise to a great many to learn that it has been decided to shut off the Bowman street source of supply. The Bowman street regulator is one of the two principal veins connecting the city with the field supply.

Messrs. Greene, Backus and Voit were present. The monthly pay roll amounting to $2,716, was presented, and after some discussion approved and ordered paid.

An application from the trustees of the water works for gas was discussed, and after considerable talk it was decided that owing to the lack of pressure the request could not be granted, and the manager was instructed to so notify the water works people.

The question of further reducing the outside and office help came up and was discussed at length. The matter was referred to the committee on city plant.

Supt. O'Herron notified the board that his term of office was about to expire, and if the board desired his services he was prepared to submit a proposition. This too was referred to the committee on city plant.

Kerlin Bros. sent a communication to the effect that a balance of $2,000 was still due the firm, and that, unless it was paid at once suit would be commenced. This caused a lengthy discussion in which it was shown that the board could not legally pay the claim. The matter was referred to the city solicitor.

A resolution presented by President Greene to temporarily close the Bowman street regulator was adopted. This regulator is one of the two which supplies the city with gas.

The claim of Wysbrod Bros. for rental, was again before the board, and the manager was instructed to inform the claimants that the bills could not be footed until the bonds recently issued had been sold.

Manager Heston made a report of the condition of the department.

Total number of contracts	5,658
Using meters	255
Using mixers	5,403
Total number of mixers	9,991
Illuminating tips in use	1,194
Gas sold in June	$ 7,123
Due consumers for money advanced to build line	$30,000

The board adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the reduction of the force and of salaries will again come up.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Topeka, Ks., July 2.—The ticket of the republican state convention, which was completed at midnight, is as follows:

Lieutenant-governor, R. R. Moore, Republic county; secretary of state, W. H. Edwards, Pawnee county; auditor of state, B. K. Bruce, colored, son of U. S. Senator Bruce; treasurer, I. Bruce Lynch, of Neosho, a locomotive engineer; attorney-general, T. F. Garner, Davis, of Chase county, superintendent of public instruction.

WILL NOT CONFER.

New York, July 2.—Thomas C. Platt to-day denied the rumor that Wm. Brookfield would go to Washington as his representative for a conference with President Harrison.

OUR JAMES ABROAD.

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, is among the most prominent figures in national politics. None attracted more attention than he at the Chicago convention, and when he expresses his political views they are heard and read with interest, if not always coincided with. While expressing the belief that Cleveland will carry New York state, he also believes that he will carry Ohio, and adds: "Gubernatorial elections in Ohio indicate less than is generally believed for the reason that so many peculiarly local issues are always involved in a state contest in Ohio. But if I may be credited with any virtue as a good observer of the drift of political affairs in my own state, I think that even the republican voters of Ohio will give evidence at the polls in November that they are tired of a policy which tends more to business depression than to the realization of the roseate hopes held out to them by the high protectionists." Governor Campbell, being a good democrat, would not naturally predict democratic defeat or republican success in any state or section where his party has a fighting chance, but it cannot be said that he is talking entirely through his hat in the present instance.—Utica, N. Y., Press.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Boston Traveller asks: "Is it Grover Cleveland, of New York, or of New Jersey or of Massachusetts?" A glance at the detailed vote of the Chicago convention indicates that it is Grover Cleveland of pretty much the whole country.—Providence Journal (Ind.)

The contingency referred to in The Times-Democrat yesterday of a defection on a considerable scale of the silver states of the west from the republican party at the coming election is beginning not only to have its possibility recognized by the organs of the party, but to cause them a good deal of concern as well.—New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.)

We venture to predict that the lock-out at Carnegie's Homestead steel works will not be widely used as high tariff campaign material. Such an apostle of prohibitive tariff taxation as Mr. Andrew Carnegie ought to manage things better than to have trouble over the question of wages just at the beginning of a critical presidential campaign. —Indianapolis News (Dem.)

For the first time in the history of the republic, an American chief magistrate has ventured to call the department of state the paid attorney of various foreign governments. This is Mr. Foster's position. It is not in the minds of men of sober judgment a recommendation, but Foster had aided in humiliating Blaine, and the president, pressing his reward, was willing to overlook the fact.—Chicago Times (Dem.)

Every southern man who votes against Grover Cleveland, whether it be for Benjamin Harrison or a candidate of the people's party, is a pronounced enemy of his section. The great question with him should not be merely tariff reform, a sub-treasury or free silver, but whether negro domination shall again curse his country through the enactment of the force bill, to which the republican party has pledged itself. Let southern democrats remain united during the present campaign at least. After having achieved a victory and saved themselves there will be time enough during the next four years to effect reforms in which they may be interested.—New York News (Dem.)

FIGHTING FOR HOME.

Women Take a Hand at Campaigning,

And Will Work Against the Tariff Robbery.

First of the "Frances Cleveland Influence Clubs" Organized in New York.

New York, July 2.—"The women did it in 1890,' ex-Speaker Reed has said, and the women will do it again in 1892."

With these words the first democratic women's campaign club was born this week. The speaker was Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby and she was forming a group of enthusiastic women into a campaign organization at her home, No. 115 West Ninety-sixth street.

Mrs. Ormsby is the well-known member of Sorosis who went to the international peace congress at Rome last winter as the head of the American delegation. She has been re-appointed a delegate to the peace congress which will meet at Berne, Switzerland, this summer.

As soon as the democrats adopted their platform Mrs. Ormsby sent out invitations to her democratic friends to meet at her house to exchange views. Miss Sarah E. Fuller, also of Sorosis, was made secretary. Every attempt was made to keep the fact of the gathering a secret.

Mrs. Ormsby, as the originator of the plan, made a stirring address. She is tall and graceful, and an eloquent and forceful speaker. She aroused much enthusiasm when she dwelt on the part that women ought to play in this campaign.

"When I was in Rome," she said, "I was commissioned by Mrs. Potter Palmer to enlist the sympathy of Italian women in the world's fair, and going among them I found how their lives were narrowed, their aspirations frosted and their homes burdened by the oppressions of their odious tariffs. I started for home with the song of American freedom on my lips and in my heart, only to find on arriving at our ports that the republican party had put a bitterer barrier at our doors than could be found anywhere in Italy. Nothing gave me more mortification in Rome than to try to explain the McKinley bill. How could I, as a peace representative, justify such an anti-fraternal, warlike attitude as that assumed by our country in adopting the McKinley principle?"

"But I used to know you as a republican," broke in Mrs. E. J. Cadwallader.

"I was a republican once," Mrs. Ormsby said sharply, "but my eyes were opened, and when the McKinley bill was passed I saw the full iniquity of the tariff system. It is the duty of every woman to make as light as possible the work of those who labor for the home. How can they do it better than by cutting down the expenses of the household? But let us not cut down the comforts; let us cut down the prices. No man knows like a woman the burdens of the home.

"I went out shopping one day after the country had been McKinleyized and found prices almost doubled in some instances. That fall I induced five of my republican friends to vote the democratic ticket for the first time in their lives, and I say that every democratic woman in this land can do the same. My sisters, we have no vote, but thank God we have influence."

This sentiment drew out a burst of applause, in the midst of which Mrs. Ormsby resumed her seat.

"Let us call it an influence club," exclaimed a sweet-faced woman in black.

"Yes, that's it," said half a dozen women at once, catching the cue from the closing sentiment of Mrs. Ormsby's speech.

Marquise Lanza, daughter of Dr. William M. Hammond, followed Mrs. Ormsby in a strong plea for the assertion of woman's presence in this campaign.

"This is primarily a fight for the home," she said, "and woman ought to make her voice heard. In all our campaigns, from Washington down, women cut no figure till the home was made the direct point of attack as in 1890, and then the country saw our power. If we were able to do so much in 1890, unorganized and unnoticed, what may we not do if we 'get together' as the men democrats say? I move that the name of this club be the Frances Cleveland Influence Club No. 1."

Cries of "Good, good!" greeted the mention of Mrs. Cleveland's name and the motion was carried unanimously. There was no Mrs. Carson Lake to wave a parasol, but Mrs. Elizabeth Remington was equal to the occasion by calling for three cheers. Then Mrs. Ormsby moved that a letter be sent to Mrs. Cleveland telling her the news of the club's birth. Following is the letter, which was adopted without debate:

New York City, June 28, 1892.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland:

Dear Madam: It gives us great pleasure as representatives of that great body of women of democratic sympathies to inform you that a Frances Cleveland influence club has just been formed by the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of New York democrats. We have taken the liberty of using your name for the first of the many influence clubs which we trust will spring up throughout the country and which, after Nov. 8, will confirm the judgment of that republican leader regarding 1890, that "the women did it."

We feel that this campaign is to lift the burden of taxation from the homes of the land, and we as home defenders desire a part in the struggle. Yours respectfully,

MARY FROST ORMSBY,
President.

Frances Cleveland Influence Club No. 1.

The ladies then got down to routine business and elected Mrs. Ormsby president, Miss Fuller secretary, and Marquise Lanza chairwoman of the executive committee. The question of constitution and by-laws was put over until the next meeting, but the three leading objects of the organization were stated as: "To voice woman's interests in campaigns of principle, to defend the homes of the land against unjust taxation and to secure the election of the democratic ticket."

Adjournment was then taken, subject to the call of the president.

Mrs. Ormsby was seen after the meeting and asked why she wished it kept secret. "It is not for myself," she said, "but for those who have begun this fight with me. They are mostly home women and are timid about having their names go out until they see how the movement is taken by the public. Most of those here to-day have strong republican affiliations, and they would shudder to give their names before the movement progresses a little further."

"How will you carry on your work?"

"By argument. We will carry it on just as it is carried on by the leaders of the party. They have made a campaign on the high plane of education, and there woman can stand equal with man."

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The President Has Picked Out His Commissioners.

Washington, July 2.—It is understood that the proposed international monetary conference was one of the subjects considered at yesterday's cabinet meeting and that the president has decided to select three republicans and two democrats as the commissioners on the part of the United States.

According to the same authority Senators Allison, Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. H. W. Cannon will be selected to represent the republicans, and Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Walker the democratic, with the possibility that Senator Daniel or Judge Lambert Tree may be chosen in place of Senator Carlisle.

SHUT DOWN.

Lancaster, Pa., July 2.—The Susquehanna and Columbia iron companies of Columbia shut down indefinitely last night, ostensibly for repairs. Five hundred men are thrown out.

U. S. STEAMSHIPS.

Boston, July 2.—United States steamers Chicago and Atlantic arrived from Brooklyn this morning and are anchored in the stream.

OCEAN MARINE.

New York, July 2.—Arrived—Amalfi, from Hamburg; Burgermeister from Hamburg.

LOVETT WON

The Single Scull Race at Digby, Nova Scotia.

Digby, N. S., July 2.—The single scull race here yesterday for the championship of the maritime province, in which Dalton and Ross, of St. John, and Louis Lovett, of Halifax, entered, resulted in Lovett's taking first place, with Ross second.

An accidental foul occurred at the turn between Dalton and Lovett, by which the shell of the former was rendered leaky. Dalton was to leave for Boston to row in the Fourth of July regatta, otherwise the race would have been pulled over again.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

Mason, Nebraska, Badly Damaged by a Storm.

Mason, Neb., July 2.—At 7:30 last evening this town was visited by a cyclone which left ruin and destruction in its wake.

The residences of J. H. Melville, J. A. Payne and J. M. Amber, the Methodist and Baptist churches and the new brick school house were torn to pieces, and Payne's building, Jardorf & Elliott's hardware store, a blacksmith shop and livery barn and two unoccupied buildings were destroyed.

Mrs. J. C. Porter and E. W. Moulton were seriously hurt. The loss is between $25,000 and $40,000.

LAKESIDE NOTES.

Everything Getting in Shipshape for the Season.

Lakeside, O., July 2.—(Special.)—Governor McKinley and wife are expected here to-day to spend Sunday and orate on Monday, July 4.

The cottages are filling up very rapidly. Alumni and C. L. S. C. hall are nearly completed.

The Young Folks' Baptist meeting will be a grand success.

The Maccabas hall will be ready by July 14.

WE WILL BE IN IT

To Some Extent on the Fourth of July,

If the Arrangements Made by the Germans of Toledo Go for Success, as They Generally Do—Monday's Parade.

For some weeks a committee of the German Central Bund, composed of Messrs. Frank Dimmer, P. J. Mettler, Henry Stock, Richard Kind and John Henry, have been busy arranging the details for a grand celebration on the Fourth of July, and nothing short of a down-pour of rain will prevent a good time. The parade promises to be very large, and the picnic at Metropolitan park will be enjoyable. The Bee has already printed the formation of the parade, etc., but it is given again for the information of the participants and public in general. The column has been assigned as follows: Grand Marshal John Henry and staff.

Squad of Police.
First Division.
Leon's Band.
Turners.
Butchers' Society.
Arbeiter Verein.
St. Michael's Society.
Sick Benefit Society.
Second Division.
Lang's Band.
Gruetle Society.
Mutual Gegenseitige Society.
Bavarian Society.
Hesse Darmstaedter Society.
Third Division.
Marine Band.
Suabian Society.
North-German Society.
Fritz Reuter Society.
Hesse Nassau Society.
Germania Society.
Fourth Division.
City Band.
Krieger Society (Veteran German Soldiers).
Deutsche Bruder.
German Central Bund.
Cavalry.
Carriages.

The parade will form as follows: Police, Turners, Arbeiter Verein and St. Michael's society on Fifteenth street, right resting on Jefferson.

Sick Benefit, Grueth, Mutual and Bavarian societies on Fourteenth street, right resting on Jefferson.

The Baden Hesse-Darmstaedter Suabian and North German societies on Thirteenth street, right resting on Jefferson.

The Fritz Reuter Hesse-Nassau and Germania on Twelfth.

The Krieger, Deutscher Bund and Cavalry on Eleventh street.

Carriages on Tenth street.

The line of march will be from Jefferson to Huron, to Monroe, to Summit, to Cherry, to Metropolitan park. The column will move at 10 a. m. sharp. The grand marshal, John Henry, has appointed John Schrag assistant marshal and Ed C. Grosenbacher, adjutant.

At the park there will be various amusements, including a concert by the Teutonia Maennerchor and the Helvetia Maennerchor.

AN ENTERPRISE SOLD.

J. K. Tillotson Disposes of His Electric Road

And Electric Light Plant at Put-in-Bay to J. P. Carrothers for $25,000.

A deal was closed late yesterday afternoon whereby John P. Carrothers, formerly of this city, but now of New York city, came into possession of the electric street railway power house and electric light station at Put-in Bay.

The property was owned by J. K. Tillotson, of this city, and he received $125,000 for it. There are five miles of the line, and it extends from Hotel Victory around the island. The sale includes the cars and all railroad equipment, also the electric light plant and its equipment. The new owner also has a contract to light Hotel Victory.

Speaking with a Bee of Hotel Victory, Mr. Carrothers said:

"I have traveled all over the American continent, and have been in a great many fine hotels, but I am thoroughly convinced that Hotel Victory is the largest, most beautifully furnished and completely equipped of any hotel in the United States or Canada at the present time. I am also satisfied that the investment will prove a paying one, and the enterprise is a credit to the state and country as well."

INJURED AT A FIRE.

Washington, July 2.—At a slight fire last night in the large feed store owned and occupied by J. R. Veytor, which was damaged to the extent of $5,000, three firemen, while mounting an extension ladder, had just reached the joint, when it broke, precipitating them to the ground. Assistant Foreman O'Brien was fatally injured and the other two were more or less severely bruised.

CATTLE CARRIERS.

Liverpool, July 2.—The Dominion line steamship Plassy, from Montreal June 19, with a shipment of 208 cattle, arrived at Avon mouth dock June 30 and landed her livestock in good condition.

DETAINED BY FOG.

Montreal, July 2.—The Dominion line steamship Labrador, from Liverpool June 23, passed Father Point inward at 4:40 a. m. to-day. She was detained 26 hours by fog.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Fremont, July 2.—(Special)—J. S. Platt, an old citizen here, about 85 years old, was stricken with paralysis last night; slight hopes for his recovery.

In Strasburg school girls are taught to mend the clothes of their families (at the public expense).

The Salvation army believes in printers' ink. It publishes 61 weekly newspapers and five monthly magazines, with a total annual circulation of 45,000,000 copies.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

REACHED NO SETTLEMENT

The Iron Situation is Still Turbulent.

Both Sides Refuse to Concede Anything.

The Conference Adjourned to Next Wednesday—The Strikers Well Organized.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 2.—The iron scale conference of manufacturers and workers, which it was hoped would result in a settlement of the great strike, was in session four hours and finally adjourned without being any nearer an agreement than before.

Contrary to expectations, both sides refused to make any concessions, and after a fruitless talk, lasting from 2 o'clock until after 6 last evening, an adjournment was taken until next Wednesday.

In an interview one of the most prominent manufacturers in the city gave the position of the employers as follows: "We are confronted," said he, "with conditions and questions which never before menaced Pittsburg. The conditions governing the trade have entirely changed. We have competitors now which we never had before, and they are selling iron cheaper than it was ever sold.

"How can we continue to pay $5.50 for puddling when in the eastern mills the puddlers work for $3.60 per ton and pay their helpers? They also pay their finishing men less than we do by 25 per cent. It is simply out of the question to pay the Amalgamated scale and compete with the east."

Additional signatures were received to the Amalgamated scale to-day. They were: The Indiana Iron Co., of Muncie, Ind.; Mitchell & Tranter, of Corlington, Ky., and Carnegie's 29th street rolling mill, this city.

The advisory committee of the Homestead strikers met to-day and completed arrangements for the protection of their interests during the wage war. Their organization is thorough and consists of sub-committees on the preservation of order, regulation of the sale of liquor in saloons and protection from outside labor. The rivers will be patrolled and watched day and night. About 40 skiffs and the steam yacht Edna are in the service of the men, who guard the bank carefully on both sides of the river. The river patrol is in charge of one man who has had considerable experience in such matters, and he is assisted by a large number of others. The headquarters of the men will be removed to Eighth avenue, and will be fitted up in a manner to suit all purposes of the association. There will be 30 incandescent lights put in, also a private telegraph wire, which will put the association in communication with every city, town and hamlet in the United States.

GAINING GROUND.

Revolutionists Progressing in the South.

Interesting News From the Warring Countries—Everybody Fighting.

New York, July 2.—A special cable to the Herald from its Valparaiso correspondent states that the revolutionary forces in Rio Grande do Sul are gaining many victories.

The gunboat Marajo has been captured and the officers have been placed under arrest. It is probable that they will be sentenced to death. Gen. Hippolito has arrived at Santa Ana and occupied the town with 1,800 disciplined troops.

In Bage the federal general Favares has 4,000 men. These, an army of 5,000 under Gens. Isidoro and Riviero will attempt to dislodge. The revolutionary forces have been successful everywhere except at this place, and decisive conflict is looked for.

The people of the state feel confident of the success of the uprising and ultimate independence of the state.

At Santiago the minister of foreign affairs says that the dispatches passed between the United States and his country when Senor Montt still represented Chile at Washington were the last passed.

At that time Minister Montt informed Secretary Blaine that the claims presented would not be considered unless greatly reduced and required further interchange of dispatches.

To this Secretary Blaine replied saying that President Harrison would not authorize an exchange of notes on the basis proposed and that President Harrison intended to push the claims when the time was ripe.

The correspondent at Lapaz telegraphs that there are rumors of a revolution to be inaugurated in Bolivia when Batista is proclaimed president. Active preparations are being made by the partisans of the defeated candidates.

HYDROPHOBIA!

Dogs transmit it through their teeth. Teeth should be kept free from virus. Use SOZODONT, keep the human teeth clean, and no damage can be done by the man who says to his girl, "I feel like eating you up, dearest."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Street Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

improving Park street from the center of South street to the center of Western avenue by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Page street from the east gutter line of Lagrange street to the center of Elm street by grading the same its full width and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Williams street from Oliver street to Broadway by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july-2-e-o-d-2-w

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, duly entered in cause No. 33226 thereof, entitled Abraham Lesser, plaintiff, vs. Fred Eversman, et al, defendants and duly issued to me as receiver of Fred Eversman and Clinton Idlor, late co-partners under the firm name of Fred Eversman & Co., I will at store room No. 511 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 11th, 1892, at public auction, at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, offer for sale the entire stock of clothing, gents' furnishing goods and fittings and furniture, previously owned by said late firm of Fred Eversman & Co.

Appraised value of stock, fittings and furniture remaining unsold about $12,500.

Terms one-fourth cash and balance in three equal payments at two, three and four months respectively, with approved security.

JAMES MELVIN, Receiver.

King & Tracy, Attorneys.

June 29th, 1892.

HURRAH FOR THE

4TH OF JULY

AND

LION COFFEE!

Both ARE dear to the hearts of all True Americans. . . .

DAINTY AND SWEET.

What lovely, dainty Griddle Cakes. How sweet and tender. Who makes them? We do. What from? Why LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, the only Griddle Cake Flour in the world that will make a Summer Griddle Cake.

Countless cases of female complaints, such as leucorrhœa, ovarian troubles, organic diseases of the uterus or womb, displacements,

Bearing-down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, inflammation, nervousness, have been permanently cured by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the only truly reliable and harmless remedy for all forms of female complaints. Its success is world-famed.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Artesian Well.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 11TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

for boring an Artesian Well at the corner of Missouri street and Detroit avenue.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

june-25-e-o-d-4-w

DR. C. W. HIGGINS

Can be found at his office, No. 832 Jefferson Cor. Ontario Street,

9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.

PHONE, - - - 1333

THE EXCEEDING HOT WEATHER

Of the present summer is producing an alarming fatality from diarrhoea, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, and dysentery. Every family and person ought to be provided with an effective preventive and cure for these diseases. Pe-ru-na never fails when used in time to cure the most severe cases of them. Thousands of lives are saved by its unfailing remedy in all acute diseases of the stomach and bowels. If you are not already acquainted with the wonderful virtues of Pe-ru-na in summer complaints, send for three lectures by Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, on acute diseases of the abdomen, which contain a description of the causes, symptoms, and cure of these dangerous and prevalent diseases. The lectures sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

Fishing Tackle

Kosmic Split Bamboo,
Walton " "
Syracuse " "
Comme it Faut "
Eclipse "
Bristol Steel "
Ash, Lancewood and Bathaborn down to 15c.

Bicycles, Boats, Tennis and Base Ball Goods, Hammocks, Lawn Chairs.

Everything in Outing and Sporting Goods.

COLTON & HICKOX,

326 Summit Street.

To Celebrate the Glorious

Fourth of July!

GET YOUR

Water Tumblers,
Soda Tumblers,
Lemonade Tumblers,
Beer and Ginger Ale Tumblers,

(or any other kind of Tumblers in large variety;) also

Lemon Squeezers and Lemonade Straws,

—AT—

H. Schaefer & Co.

204 Summit Street.

You get such a chance as this : : : : : : : only once each year

Great Annual

CLEARING OUT SALE

Of Fine and Medium

FURNITURE!

Bedding, Children's Carriages, &c

No reasonable offer will be refused. W must close out this stock at once.

Palace . Furniture . Store

618 Jefferson Street.

SILK MITTS

LARGE VARIETY

—AT—

TEIPEL'S

Umbrella, Glove and Fan House.

327 SUMMIT STREET.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

—AT—

E. P. LELAND'S

ART STORE,

327 Superior St

Vacation . . .
. . Photographs . .

Be sure and make Appointments As we are unusually busy.

Fine Work at Reduced Rates tells the story.

Van Loo & Trost,

328 Summit Street.

KNABE PIANOS.

CONSPICUOUSLY PRE-EMINENT!

For sale in Toledo only by

The Whitney & Currier Co.

B. A. STEVENS

ERIE AND LAFAYETTE STS.

Telephone No. 400. Take Erie Car Line.

Why buy the poor and cheaply made unfilled House Refrigerators offered by the trade of Toledo?

I will sell you a genuine Stevens Charcoal Filled Refrigerator for less money, and can show you the difference between a poor one and a good one.

Refrigerators for $9, $11, $13.50, $14.50, $16.50, $18.50, $26, $28, $42, $45, $60 and up.

CENTRIC.

"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright,
Whenever you sit down to write."
"For reasons two," and then he told her,
"'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."

Get one of

Ernest Reeves & Co., Stationers,

Phone 1271. 223 Summit Street.

75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

IN A LONDON STREET.

Tho' sea and mount have beauty, and this but what it can,
Thrice fairer than their light the light here battling in the rain,
The tragic light, the din and grime,
The dread endearing stain of time,
The beating heart of man.

I know the sun at boldest a bubble in the sky,
That where he dare not enter steals in shrouded passion by;
I know the river sails, the bridge;
The plane-trees, each a greener ridge
To rest an urban eye;

The bells in dripping steeples; the tavern's corner glare;
The cabs like glow-worms darting forth; the barrel-organ's air;
And one by one, and two by two,
The hatless urchins waltzing thro'
The level-paven square.

Not on the Grecian headlands of song and old desire
My spirit chose her pleasure house, but in the London mire;
Long, long alone she loves to pace,
And find a music in this place
As in a minister choir.

O, things of awe and rapture! O, names of legendry!
Still it is most of joy within your saddest town to be,
Whose very griefs I fain would slake
Mine angels are, and help to make
In hell a heaven for me.

—Harper's Magazine.

BEESWAX.

Birds will not eat fire-flies.

New York city has 157 millionaires.

Aluminum water bottles are a failure.

Steel chimneys are becoming common.

Uncle Sam sells 2,000,000 postals daily.

A kitten has been adopted by a monkey at San Francisco.

American factories produce 35,000 watches every week.

A Philadelphian has seven sons, all named after ex-presidents.

A turtle with the initials of "N. B., 1833," on its shell has been found at High Point, N. C.

A fellow named Ammonia has bought an interest in the "Red Onion" drug store at Sturgeon, Kan.

Some workmen on Louisville streets, Monday, dug out what appears to be the petrified body of an alligator.

There are over 2,000 tons of silver bars, 55,000,000 silver dollars and $35,000,000 in gold coin stored in the Philadelphia mint.

The elephant's sense of smell is so delicate that when in a wild state it can scent an enemy at a distance of 1,000 yards.

The first book printed in the English languarge was a "History of Troy," which appeared in the latter part of the year 1474.

William Felhage, of Hartford, attempted to open a bottle of ginger ale, when the cork flew out and destroyed the sight of his right eye.

A street in Germany, like a portion of an Edinburgh street, has been paved with india-rubber. The result is said to be most satisfactory.

Miles Darden, who was living in the state of Tennessee in 1857, was the largest man known to history. Clad in thin summer clothes he weighed 1,037 pounds.

Prior to 1066 the horses of England were never shod, William the Conqueror being the person who is given the credit of introducing horse-shoeing into the British isles.

Dean Swift proposed to tax female loveliness, and to have each lady rate her own charms, saying, "The tax would be cheerfully paid and would prove very productive."

The feat of putting a standard locomotive together in ten hours from the driving of the first rivet to the varnishing of the cab was performed in Stratford, England, recently.

A Hungarian journal quotes a list of fourteen cases of suicide in a single regiment of engineers as proof of the bad treatment of the men by the officers of the Hungarian army.

A mining expert, just returned from Alaska, states that the country is rich in minerals of all kinds, and ventures the opinion that the finds of gold there will exceed that of 1849 in California.

A Norwegian professor has come to the defense of Mary Queen of Scots by publishing a book designed to prove that the luckless queen has been blamed for many things of which she was innocent.

A stream near Tucson, Ariz., petrifies all soft substance thrown into it. It is in the great Colorado potato beetle belt, and at the time of their migrations thousands of them strike the water and are converted into solid stone.

The delvers among the wonderful in nature have discovered an ice cave in Kilckitat county, Washington. It is said to be of enormous size, but pervaded by an atmosphere so intensely cold as to prevent thorough exploration.

The ancients believed Delphi to be situated in the exact center of the land surface of the world. Anton's classical dictionary, in an article "Delphi" says: "The ancients claimed that the temple of Delphi stood on the navel of the universe."

At Tucker in Ripley county, Mo., there is a curiosity in the peach tree line which will be sent to the world's fair. The tree is three years old, about one and a half inches in diameter at the butt, is 37 feet high and has no limb or branch on it.

The days of the giraffe are numbered. Where herds of seventy or eighty could be easily found ten years ago, nowadays nineteen is considered an unusually large number to find. Khama, an African chieftain, has taken the giraffe under his protection and is striving to protect it from entire extinction.

Of the 11,000,000 women in Italy, nearly 2,000,000 are employed in industrial labor, and over 3,000,000 in agriculture. They are in the majority in the cotton, linen and jute industries, and in the silk trade there are 117,000 women employed, and but 17,700 men.

Many tons of beeswax are imported to New York from tropical and sub-tropical parts of this continent and from Spain. Much of this comes from Cuba, where a tropical vegetation supports and employs an enormous number of bees. Much of the Cuban wax comes in great masses shaped like the frustrum of a pyramid, and weighing from 65 to 70 pounds each.

Rev. Mr. Jenkyn, lately installed as pastor of the Rockland, Me., Congregational church, expressed the belief that the final end of the incorrigibly wicked would be literal eternal death, or complete annihilation. One of the church council protested vigorously against such a theory and a few others questioned the parson pretty sharply, but the council was mostly composed of liberal men and he was duly installed. Mr. Dunnells, of Bath, who gave the charge to the new pastor, advised him to take good care of his health, and, as he was fond of fishing, to take his pole and bait box and march off through the streets like a man and not sneak away as though he were ashamed of himself.

The ancient ceremony of talabaram, or weighing the Maharajah of Travancore against an equivalent weight of gold, was performed this year with great pomp, the present maharajah being an orthodox Hindoo and a stickler for tradition. Months before the ceremony his government bought a great quantity of pure gold, the greater part of which was converted into coin. After presenting an elephant to the shrine, the maharajah entered the temple and mounted one of the scales, his sword and shield being laid in his lap. In the other scale the newly struck coins were put in by the first and second princes until the maharajah rose in the air, the priests chanting Vedic hymns. In addition to this the band played and the guns fired. Afterward the coin used was distributed among about 15,000 brahmins.

The robber crows made such terrible depredations upon his cornfields that Frederick Hormon, living near Tamaqua, Pa., was forced to take extreme measures. He fitted up a scare-crow with a six-shooter self-cocking revolver in each wooden hand. In a box in the chest of the man image he placed a strong clock to which he connected the triggers of the pistols. He arranged the connecting strings so they would be wound up in a certain number of hours, thus firing the revolvers. As the crows are worst at daybreak, and as they are fearful of the smell of burnt powder, Mr. Hormon arranged the pistols to be discharged at 10-minute intervals in the morning. The experiment worked like a charm, for although none of the crows were hit by the bullets fired from the scarecrow, the shooting scared them so badly that they always, after two or three mornings, flew around Mr. Hormon's cornfield by a circuitous route and bothered him no more.

SHOOTING CRAPS,

It is a Great Game for the Negroes,

And Also of Many White Gamblers.

Superstitious Practices of Colored Players—Ups and Downs of the Game.

Among those who constitute the fringe of society in Providence crap has achieved a considerable popularity says the Providence Journal. It is a modern game on ancient basis, and is particularly attractive to gambling men who have a desire to gain a "quick decision" for their money. Overhearing peculiar noises, expressions of exultation and disappointment in several mingled dialects, a wayfarer paused the other evening at an alley not far from the City Hall, then proceeded curiously in the direction of the sounds and found a den of crap players—a motly group of street boys, barroom sports, bootblacks, janitors, hucksters and men of the shabby genteel sect engaged in this seductive game. Some were on their knees, hands filled with coppers and nickels and an occasional greenback, others were lying prone, dallying with coins of various denominations, all were excited, eager, aggressive, expectant. In the center of the circumference formed by each group was a clean space, technically called the track, down and around which the wary ponies (dice), propelled by nimble and skillful fingers, were ready to trot at the command. "Shoot 'em out."

One had just made a "lick" or winning throw, raked in the pile of com waged against him and was preparing to cast again when a voice cried. "Stop dere. I'll double dat las fade, yo doan shoot dis dime." "I does," cried the castor. "A nick more," said the setter. "I'se got dat bet," replied the thrower. "dese bones knows me better dan de hen knows her chickens." This little speech inspired confidence in the breasts of those who were wavering between the desire to bet "in" in support of the thrower or "out" and against him, and they rallied round their champion. "He shoot dis five." "he shoot dis ten," they said. "He doan't, he doan't," yelled a dozen anxious setters, whose bets were as eagerly snapped as is the fly by the hungry trout.

The "shooter" raised the two dice carefully between the forefinger and thumb of his right hand, drew them across the left sleeve of his coat, examined them closely to see whether they had been cogged or changed during the brief time they had been out of his grasp, put them to his lips, kissed them affectionately, let them drop into the hollow of his hand, shook them until they rattled to the satisfaction of every "in" better, and sent them spinning down "the track," exclaiming: "Seven, eleben, stay away crap. Whar youse guine dere, chilyun? Whoa!" One of the dice had ceased to move, remaining upright with a six on its upper face, while the other continued to spin. If it showed an ace or a five the shooter and those who backed him would win offhand, and that would be a "natural." If a six appeared it would be "craps" and lose outright. If the figure two, three or four, at least another throw would be necessary. Hardly a player dared to breathe until a four appeared. Ten then became the thrower's "pint" or "main" and the out-betters were happy, as ten and four are the hardest combinations for the shooter to make; though charms of various kinds have given masters of the art complete control over the cubes' gyrations.

Now was the time for the shooter and his adherents to wear doleful and grotesque looks. If the combined face value of the dice should reach seven before it reached ten the caster would lose. The odds were against him in the proportion of two to one, but he was not daunted. Caressing them fondly and imploring them pathetically to remember "dat my house rent's due and de chillun am crying for bread. Dice doan leave me," he cast them again and again without the fatal seven or the lucky ten turning up, and finally with courage born of desperation, he made a dexterous and successful throw, which revealed the elusive ten. Then there was rejoicing as pronounced and loud as the proximity of the police officer would allow, and some of the winners grew so reckless over their acquired riches that they bet 25 cents to 10 on their champion. Straightway the tide turned and there was wailing and gnashing of teeth in the camp of the "shooters."

The game continued with varying fortunes, and finally culminated in the complete discomfiture of the "shooters" or "in betters," who found it necessary to stake divers articles of apparel on the result of a single throw. One pickaninny, who bore a striking resemblance to the Syracuse base ball club's mascot, literally shot himself into a suit of clothes several years in advance of his growth, and no peacock could have been more self-conscious than was this successful "crap shooter" decked in plumage he had won.

In every gambling den where crap is played signs are conspicuously posted, informing the players that "everything goes," i. e., if the shooter throws out the dice and they are obstructed, whether the throw is for or against him, it is a lawful throw. A "pass," or "lick," is a successful throw. "Little Joe" and "Phebe" are pet names for four in the aggregate, and "Big Joe from Chelsea" is the name given to the combinations which produce ten on the two dice. They are also called the "poor house lights," as they are the hardest "main" points made and the odds are two to one against the unlucky wight who may throw either of them on the first throw.

The arithmetic of the game is plain, but it is not well understood by a majority of the players, who do not know the real odds. Given two "straight" or honest dice, each regularly numbered on six faces from one to six, and the highest combination they yield is 12, the lowest is two. The chances of making any number from two to twelve are given below:

No.	No. of ways.	The ways.
2	1	1—1
3	2	1—2 2—1
4	3	1—3 3—1 2—2
5	4	3—2 2—3 4—1 1—4
6	5	1—5 5—1 2—4 4—2 3—3
7	6	1—6 6—1 2—5 5—2 3—4 4—3
8	5	2—6 6—2 3—5 5—3 4—4
9	4	3—6 6—3 4—5 5—4
10	3	4—6 6—4 5—5
11	2	5—6 6—5
12	1	6—6

The combinations producing 2, 3 and 12 are called "craps," and when made on the first throw cause immediate loss to the thrower. The chances to make a "crap," as will be seen by the above table, are four. Seven and 11 are termed "naturals," and the chances of making either of them on the first cast are eight. There are 24 chances of making any one of the other combinations on the first throw. He has, therefore, eight chances to make a natural, or immediate win, and risks only four of a crap, or an immediate loss; but the probability is two to one against his making either a natural or a crap on the first throw. Once the throw is made the odds change in favor of the opponent to the shooter, as the turning of a seven after the first throw is an immediate loss.

To summarize: If the shooter throw 7 or 11, for which there are eight ways, he wins immediately. If he throws 2, 3 or 12, for which there are four ways, he loses offhand. For four, his chances of winning against the fatal seven are as 3:6; if five, the chances are as 4:6; if six, the chances are as 5:6; if eight, same as six; if nine; same as five; if ten, same as four. Therefore, the chances for him out of all chances are 32, the chances against him are 40.

"I'LL GET SQUARE!"

The Story of a Parrot with a Red Head and Bad Eye.

Henry Stimper, a Brooklyn saloonkeeper, owns a parrot that has a red tail and bad eye.

The bird talks and talks fluently. He can converse in low Dutch, swear in several languages and ask for a drink in pure Williamsburgese. But sometimes he strikes a spell of reticence, and then dynamite cannot blow words out of his beak. He had taken such a fit yesterday when Stimper's brother George came from New York. Stimper wanted the bird to say "uncle" to his brother, but the bird declined to admit the relationship. He simply cocked his bad eye at the New Yorker and maintained a chilly silence. Finally Stimper got mad and shouted: "I'll fix you if you don't say 'uncle.'"

"I'll get square," croaked the parrot, in response.

"You will, will you?" replied the now thoroughly aroused saloonkeeper. "Well, we'll see about that."

Throwing a cloth over the bird, that snapped at him viciously, Stimper took it into the back yard. The saloonkeeper is a bit of a chicken fancier, and has a couple of big coops which contain 26 choice fowls, a couple of game roosters being among the number.

"In you go," said Stimper, as he threw the parrot among the fowls, "and I hope you'll get a good hiding."

"I'll get square," snarled the parrot once more.

Stimper turned away with a contemptuous smile. He forgot all about the bird until last evening. Then he thought he would visit the humiliated Polly. He found 16 of his fowls stone dead with their brains pecked out. The parrot was polishing off the seventeenth. On the highest perch in sight was what remained of the surviving rooster. By his side were the few chickens left.

"I'll get square," chuckled the parrot, as it wiped its bloody beak on the corpse of its last victim.—New York World.

EXPERT WEATHER TESTIMONY.

How It Plays an Important Part in Many Law Suits.

If there is anything in the old adage that "practice makes perfect," Sergeant Dunn, the clerk of the weather bureau on top of the Equitable building, in New York city, ought to be nearly perfect as an expert witness on the weather.

Probably no lawyer in the city has so intimate an acquaintance with all the courts in town as Sergeant Dunn has. He is called upon to testify on an average of more than once every day in the year. His experience ranges from the district courts, where all the petty cases are tried, to the state supreme court, and he is often called to the United States courts.

The broad range of the suits in which he testifies is in fact, quite marvellous. For example, the most common of the cases in which his services are needed are those resulting from accidents on slippery sidewalks, where a person slips on the ice and falls, and then sues the owner of the premises for heavy damages. Often the testimony of the clerk of the weather bureau in these cases, is vital, and sometimes practically decides the suit. The plaintiff perhaps broke an arm or a leg. The defendant gets Sergeant Dunn to search his records, and possibly he finds that the weather had been so warm at the time and immediately preceding the accident that it would be impossible for ice to have formed on the sidewalk. This testimony invariably has a strong influence on the jury, and the case often hinges on it.

Again, a merchant sues a warehouseman or a railroad company for carelessly leaving his goods out-of-doors in a storm, so they are damaged. The defendant possibly gets the testimony of the clerk of the weather bureau to the effect that there was no storm while the goods were in his hands, and the damage was done in consequence of the inherent defect in the merchandise itself. Such an inference is usually a strong argument in the minds of the jury.

Sergeant Dunn is also often called as a witness in a class of cases which are of much more serious nature than those already mentioned. A good many of these arise from accidents in the harbor, where "weather" plays an important part. Not only are thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed, but many lives are lost, and the question of criminal carelessness comes up. The result of a criminal prosecution against a pilot may turn on the testimony of Sergeant Dunn. The defendant swears that the day, or night, as the case may be, was rainy and foggy, and depends on the condition of the weather to excuse him from responsibility for the loss of life. He is a happy man if Sergeant Dunn corroborates him in this contention. He is correspondingly unhappy if the testimony of the weather expert is against him.—Harper's Weekly.

TOLEDO TO NEW YORK AND RETURN, $14.75,

Less Than One Fare for Round Trip.

Cheap enough. The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," will sell these tickets, July 5 to 7, good to return until July 15, with privilege of extension to August 15. By arrangements made with the New York Central, stop-over privileges will be allowed at Niagara Falls and at Albany, (to run over to Saratoga Springs, where the great educational meeting will be held) and at other points, and the option given of all rail or Hudson River Day Line steamers from Albany to New York.

It pays to travel over a first-class line. Do not forget that the utmost comfort, safety and convenience goes with a ticket over the Michigan Central. Its trains pass directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, down the lovely Mohawk valley and the incomparable Hudson.

Tickets also sold to Saratoga Springs, July 5 to 13, at one fare for the round trip, with addition of $2.00 for membership fee. National Educational association, good to return until July 19, with privilege of extension to September 15. Stop-overs granted at Niagara Falls, Albany and other points. For fuller information apply to Wm. Gates, Ticket Agent, Boody House, or Union depot; and Wm. J. Schwerth, S. P. Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COULD'NT STAND IT.

Favored waiter—I'm goin' to leave here when my week is up."

Regular guest—Eh? You get good pay, don't you.

"Yes, 'bout the same's everywhere.

"And tips besides?"

"A good many."

"Then what is the matter?"

"They don't allow me no time fer goin' out to meals. I have to eat here."—New York Weekly.

A PRESCRIPTION THAT WILL SUIT THE BOY.

"Doctor, I don't know what to do with my boy. He doesn't seem to be sick, and he isn't crazy, but he acts kind o' dazed and queer, as if he had wheels in his head."

"That's exactly his trouble, sir. He has bicycle on the brain. Get him one."—Chicago Tribune.

Saturday

4TH OF JULY—REDUCED RATES.

On July 2, 3 and 4, 1892, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway—Lake Shore Route—will sell special excursion tickets at reduced rates to all points on its line located within 200 miles from selling station.

Tickets will be good to return only on July 4 and 5.

Complete particulars from ticket agents.

REDUCED RATES TO NEW YORK CITY.

On July 5, 6 and 7 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell tickets to New York city and return at one lowest first-class fare. Send to A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O., for free copy of folder of information. The Lake Shore is the only line to New York without a ferry transfer.

EXPLAINED.

"Papa," asked Johnny Squilldig, "what is meant by bolting a candidate?"

"Well, Johnny, when people can't swallow a candidate they bolt him. That's all."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

HOT WEATHER HUMORS

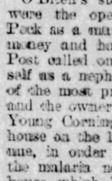
Dug and scratched for 38 years. Itching and burning intolerable. Suffered untold agonies; $500 to anybody had they cured me. CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. God bless the inventor of Cuticura!
CHENEY GREEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Minister cured of an extremely itchy and painful skin disease, with branlike scales: General health affected. Completely cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. Thinks them of more value to the world than any other medicines. REV. WM. CREELMAN, Worthington, Mass.

My little boy was afflicted with eczema. Grew worse under three eminent physicians. Think it would have covered his whole body had I not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. Two months' use completely cured him.
J. WILLARD CASE, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Relief, in the great majority of the severest cases of torturing and disfiguring humors, eruptions and diseases, especially of infants and children, is immediate, and a cure, speedy, permanent, and economical, even when the disease is complicated with scrofulous and hereditary taints. This is strong language but every word is true.

Hot Weather Blemishes



Red, rough and oily skin, tan, freckles, and sunburn, summer rashes, bites and stings of insects, and every irritation of the skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps.

Summer, when the pores open freely, is the best time to permanently cure diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair. More great cures are daily made by the Cuticura Remedies than by all other skin and blood remedies combined. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing and disfiguring eruptions, humors, and diseases, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Cuticura

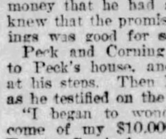
Bad humor since war; $5,000 expended on doctors and medicine without avail; gave myself up to die; good wife suggests CUTICURA; used them seven months; entirely cured. Call on me. C. L. PEARSALL,
1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.

Had eczema; went to the Soldiers' Home in Washington. Used CUTICURA REMEDIES. One set completely cured me. Skin now as fair as a new-born baby. Feel it my duty to write and attest the efficacy of your remedies.
C. FRED BLUM,
622 Penn Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

One sore from my waist down with eczema. Three of the best doctors did me no good. Without doubt I owe my life to CUTICURAS. Without them, I would have been in my grave. Your medicines alone cured me. Accept my thanks. W. H. QUALLS,
Paducah, Ky.

We desire those who have suffered long and hopelessly, and who have lost faith in doctors and medicine, to begin small. Buy a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. If this proves the most effective skin purifier you have ever used you may then buy a box of CUTICURA, the great skin cure. If it should prove more than satisfactory, you may venture to buy a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and thus perfect the cure. All we ask is a single trial.

Red, Rough Hands



Itching, burning, cracked and bleeding palms, painful finger-ends and shapeless nails, prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. The whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands and shapely nails, as well as luxuriant hair and healthy scalp, are produced by this world-renowned soap.

Everything about the Cuticura Remedies invites confidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are adapted to all ages, and may be used on the youngest infant. They have friends in every village, hamlet, and cross-roads in this country. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

Cuticura Remedies

Baby very sick with eczema when three months old. Had home doctors and specialists. Got worse all the time. Whole body raw as beefsteak. Hair gone. Expected him to die. Tried CUTICURAS. No faith, but in two months entirely cured. Not a spot on him now and plenty of hair.
MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.

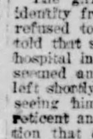
While in Sheldon, Iowa, I had a patient afflicted with a most obstinate case of psoriasis which I put on CUTICURA REMEDIES, and effected a permanent cure. We can't keep house without them.
C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Doon, Iowa.

My little son, eight years old, had terrible scalp and skin disease; tried the most eminent doctors and almost all remedies. All failed. The wonderful CUTICURAS performed a marvellous cure.
ED. N. BROWN,
720 N. Sixteenth St., Omaha, Neb.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, mailed free.

Pimples, Blackheads



Dry, thin and falling hair, and most baby blemishes, are prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, the only preventive, and hence the only cure of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of minor affections of the skin, scalp and hair.

O'BRIEN'S BUNCO.

One of the Many Games He Played,

Which Netted Him Ten Thousand Dollars.

Some of the Methods of the King of Confidence Men—How He Ran a Lottery in Which the Prizes Were Rich—Only "Suckers" Drew Them.

Buncoer O'Brien's escape in France recalls the story of the working of the bunco game which he gave in his testimony at his trial in Albany, says the New York Sun. O'Brien stands at the head of the bunco men in the United States, and his story of how he got $10,000 from John H. Peck, of Albany, gives an insight into the working details of his profession. It so happened that the jury did not entirely believe his story, and he was convicted and sentenced to Dannemora for 10 years for robbery, while he asserted that he was guilty of nothing worse than grand larceny.

His theory of defense was that he had got his $10,000 from Peck by playing a simple bunco game and not by force or robbery at all. To prove this he went on the stand, and, producing all the implements of the game, he buncoed the judge, as well as the district attorney and the jury.

O'Brien's story was that he and Post were the operators. They had marked Peck as a man who was anxious to make money and had a fair amount to invest. Post called on Peck and introduced himself as a nephew of Erastus Corning, one of the most prominent citizens of Albany and the owner of a good deal of property. Young Corning said he wanted to buy a house on the highest point of Clinton avenue, in order to get his wife away from the malaria near the river. Peck had a house which he was willing to sell for $10,000. He and Corning walked up to the house, and on the way back Corning suggested that they step in and see the agent for a new lottery company, who was trying to establish an agency in Albany for the sale of tickets. Corning explained to Peck that the new company would deal much more liberally by its customers than the Louisiana company, and that he thought some money could be made by investing in the lottery, as he had already made some himself.

Peck went in with Corning and called on O'Brien, who explained to him that he was the agent of a new lottery which was dealing very liberally with its customers. As one of the state agents with the power to conduct small drawings himself, he conducted a few for the benefit of Corning, who bought a one-dollar ticket and won a few hundred dollars, which was promptly paid, with the exception of a small balance, which went over to the next day.

The lottery was conducted with a pack of forty-eight cards in eight sets, running from one spot to six spots on a card. The investor bought a drawing for one dollar. He could draw eight cards and the spots would amount to something between six and forty-eight. If the spots amounted to six he got a prize of $5,000. The same prize was given for the maximum draw of forty-eight. The prizes diminished to the intermediate numbers, which only entitled the drawer to another chance. O'Brien told Peck that as he was a friend of Mr. Corning's nephew he did not mind explaining that it was not the object of the new lottery company to make money at first, but to encourage people to buy tickets and make their money afterward. That was the reason that they had only one blank in their drawings, and that every other draw entitled the investor to a prize or another draw.

O'Brien had the bunco chart on the table in front of him. It was about as large as the side of a newspaper folded once. There were numbers on it from one to forty-eight, printed in red ink with the amount of the prize which each number entitled the investor to printed in black below the number. In one corner of the chart was the number 28 with the inscription under it not as prominently printed as the amount of the prizes under the other numbers, but still quite plain and legible:

"You lose all."

In the center of the chart was the number 27. This number was called the Grand Conditional Advertising prize. O'Brien explained that this prize was offered only once in a city, and then to some man of high personal and business standing, who would let the fact that he had won it to be known in order to draw other investors. No qualifications were required from other investors, but any man who was a candidate for the Grand Conditional Advertising $10,000 prize must prove that he was worth at least that much money.

Peck thought that this was a better business than selling houses, and he made an appointment with Corning to call the next day and qualify himself for the Grand Conditional Advertising prize. In the meantime he experimented as an ordinary investor and won $40, which was paid.

The next day Corning and Peck called on O'Brien and Peck produced $10,000 worth of bonds and other securities. O'Brien said he had no doubt Peck was good for $10,000, as the word of Erastus Corning's nephew was sufficient for him, but the rules of his company were strict and he could not make that an exception even in the case of so estimable a man and one so highly indorsed.

"You see, Mr. Peck," said O'Brien, "we are sitting here as gentlemen, and I know that it is all right, but I must comply with the rules of the company and see the money."

Peck then went down town and had a bank give him $10,000 on his note. He took this back to the house and drew his cards, which amounted to 27 in the number of spots, so that he was entitled to the Grand Conditional Advertising prize, but he produced his money and Mr. O'Brien started to count it, but, finding that took some time, said he would take Peck's word for it.

"Of course you understand, Mr. Peck," he said, "that this prize has to be drawn twice to become the property of the owner."

Peck had not exactly understood that, but he understood that O'Brien would fix the cards so that they would come out 27 again, and he let his money stay on the board. This time the cards came out 28 instead of 27. O'Brien pointed to the passage under the 28, "You lose all," and pocketed the $10,000.

Peck was rattled by what had taken place. Corning was very sorry, and told Peck that as soon as he could get down to the bank the next day he would take out $10,000 and give it back to Peck to make him good. Peck felt almost satisfied with this, as he was $40 in on the money that he had already won, and he knew that the promise of any of the Cornings was good for several $10,000.

Peck and Corning started to walk up to Peck's house, and Corning left Peck at his steps. Then Peck began to think, as he testified on the trial.

"I began to wonder what would become of my $10,000 if he wasn't Mr. Erastus Corning's nephew after all."

He kept on wondering all night. The next day he found out.

NOT BY A GOOD SIGHT.

"Won't I be out of sight, paw?" asked the shaggy girl as she exhibited her bathing suit.

"Not if it ain't any bigger that that," he answered. "Not by a good deal."—Washington Star.

THE COTTAGER AND NAPOLEON.

Amid the lowly, straw-built shed,
Long will the peasants seek his glory;
And when some fifty years have fled,
The thatch will hear no other story.
Around some old and hoary dame
The village crowd will oft exclaim,
"Mother, now till midnight chimes,
Tell us tales of other times.
He wronged us; say it if they will,
The people love his memory still;
Mother, now the day is dim,
Mother, tell us now of him."

"My children—in our village here,
I saw him once, by Kings attended;
That time is passed this many a year.
For scarce my maiden days were ended.
On foot he climbed the hill, and high
To where I saw him passing by;
Small his hat upon the day,
And he wore a coat of gray;
And when he saw me shake with dread,
'Good day to you, my dear,' he said."
"Oh! and mother, is it true?
Mother, did he speak to you?"

"From this a year had passed away;
Again in Paris' streets found him;
To Notre Dame he rode that day.
With all his gallant court around him—
All eyes admired the show the while,
No face that did not wear a smile;
'See how brightly shines the sky!
'Tis for him!' the people cry;
And then his face was soft with joy,
For God had blessed him with a boy."
"Mother, oh! how glad to see
Days that must so happy be!"

"But when o'er our province ran
The bloody armies of the strangers,
Alone he seemed, that famous man,
To fight against a thousand dangers.
One evening, just like this one here,
I heard a knock that made me fear;
Entered, when I op'ed the door,
He and a guard, perhaps a score;
And seated where I sit he said,
'To what a war I have been led!'"
"Mother, and was that the chair?
Mother, was he seated there?"

"'Dame, I am hungry!' then he cried;
I set out bread and wine before him;
There, at the fire, his clothes he dried,
And slept while watched his followers o'er him;
When, with a start, he rose from sleep,
He saw me in my terror weep,
And said, 'Nay, our France is strong;
Soon I will avenge her wrong.'
It is the dearest thing of mine,
The glass in which he drank his wine."
"And, through change of good and ill,
Mother, you have kept it still."

—Beranger.

ROMANCE IN A HOSPITAL.

Cold Poison and Two Lovers Whose Identity is a Mystery.

A remarkable coincidence in the cases of two young people who were taken to the city hospital suffering from morphine poisoning has led to the unraveling of a pretty romance in real life that is identical in several particulars with Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Romeo is Frank Jones, a handsome young man of 20, and Juliet is Miss Mabel Lewis, a petite blonde of only 18 summers. The story is unlike that of Romeo and Juliet. The balcony scene is missing, and neither the lover nor the maiden succeeded in ending their existence.

A few days ago young Jones was taken to the hospital, supposed to be suffering from alcoholism, but it was found that he had swallowed a considerable quantity of morphine. When picked up on the street he was apparently drunk, but was too weak to be simply under the influence of liquor. At the hospital, under the pressure of powerful opiates, he was soon on the road to recovery. He denied having attempted to commit suicide, and said that he had been drugged by a couple of confident sharks. He won a sum of money on the races, and while down town indulging in champagne he fell in with the sharks. After that he says he knew nothing until he recovered consciousness at the hospital.

When Jones was in the hospital Miss Mabel Lewis, a very pretty but unassuming young lady, called on him, and their conversation was long and earnest. She did not make her business known to anyone save Jones, but their affectionate and earnest demeanor attracted attention. The young lady left after having had an apparent understanding with the young man. Yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock she was brought to the hospital suffering from morphine poisoning, and as soon as she was able to speak requested that Frank be sent for. She stated that he was a clerk in a store, and he lived at 908 Chambers street.

"You know him; he's been out here himself," said she pleadingly.

The girl was anxious to conceal her identity from the hospital attendants, and refused to give her address. She was told that she would be able to leave the hospital in a few hours herself, but still seemed anxious to see her lover. She left shortly before noon yesterday without seeing him. When questioned she was reticent and evasive, and met the accusation that she had attempted to commit suicide with a point blank denial. She claimed to have taken morphine for quinine, and when she began to feel sick looked at the label and was badly frightened. She then walked to the dispensary and requested them to send her to the hospital before any one learned of her identity. She denied being engaged to Jones or even being acquainted with him.

A friend of Jones who claims to know the particulars of the affair said last night that both parties had attempted suicide, and the whole trouble grew out of a misunderstanding all around between them. He said Jones had attempted to kill himself because the girl either would not give an affirmative answer to his proposal of marriage or had broken off their engagement, he did not know which; and Jones, heartbroken, had tried to end his life. The falling out occurred over Jones' tendency to lead a reckless life. At the hospital he faithfully promised the girl to thoroughly reform if she would promise to become his wife, and she is said to have consented. Later she learned of one of Jones' escapades after he left the hospital and took the poison in preference to going through the ordeal of meeting her lover and casting him off again. It is claimed Jones met the young lady last night, and a second reconciliation has taken place. Jones' friend claims that the young lady's name is not Lewis, and that Jones does not live on Chambers street. He says the couple will soon be married, and that if the bride is identified with the present episode it will create something of a flutter in society circles. He refused to give Jones' address or that of the pretty hospital patient who claimed to be Mabel Lewis.

TEACHERS!

If you are going to the N. E. A. meeting at Saratoga, apply to Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway ticket agents, or write to A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland, O., for circular of information.

Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates July 5 to

ONLY A LOBBYIST

Is the New Secretary of State.

A Scandalous Appointment by President Harrison.

Foster is the Attorney for Several Foreign Governments and Was Always Known as a Jobber.

Washington, July 1.—John Watson Foster, of Indiana, has been nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate as secretary of state. This is, perhaps, taking it all in all, the boldest and the greatest outrage that has ever been perpetrated with deliberation upon the American people. Foster is at the present time the attorney of six foreign governments at this capital, and he is also the attorney of about 150 foreigners who have claims, or think they have, against our government. He has been in the lobby, and in what may be called with propriety the job department, for years.

The St. Louis Republic correspondent gives a few points on Foster as follows:

His appointment as secretary of state only confirms that Harrison still believes in the theory of government and propriety that caused him to place Wanamaker and Elkins and now Foster in his cabinet. Foster has been the attorney of the Mexican government here for years. He is also the attorney of the Chinese government. He is special attorney for the Spanish government. He has a retainer from the British government. He has been identified in the lobby with at least four of the South American republics for five or six years past. When Mr. Bayard was secretary of state he refused Foster and Trescott permission to examine papers in the state department on the ground that both were the attorneys of foreign governments and were lobbyists before congress.

As soon as Mr. Bayard retired from the state department both Foster and Trescott were appointed to prominent positions in the state department, although neither of their names have been carried on the rolls. They were paid by the secretary of state from what is known as the contingent expense account. Neither of their salaries have been regulated by congress, nor have their appointments been approved by the senate or by any congressional committee. Foster has appeared six times during the present congress before the house committee on foreign relations. He has made speeches in favor of Mexican claims against this government; Spanish claims against this government; Chinese claims against this government; Peruvian claims against this government, and he has also made special pleas in behalf of private claimants. In fact, Mr. Foster has been a lobbyist, pure and simple.

He was so recognized by members of congress, and his connection with the state department, even in an extra-official capacity, was looked upon as a scandal. The fact that he has been appointed secretary of state while still the agent attorney and lobbyists of several foreign governments and of several foreign individual claimants who think they have claims against this government, is looked upon as nothing short of a scandal.

He was confirmed promptly by the senate. The democrats did not vote, but were very happy to keep silent and allow the republicans to vote and assume the responsibility for his prompt admission.

If the democrats had a majority of the senate Foster's appointment would have been impossible, but as the republicans control the senate, democrats took goulish glee in permitting the republicans to run to the full end of their tether.

Foster's appointment brings out two points in the glaring light. One is that Harrison could get no man of the first class to serve as the chief adviser of his cabinet at the present time. Chauncey Depew declined, so did Robert T. Lincoln, so did ex-Secretary Evarts, so did Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and there is even a strong suspicion that Ingalls, the Kansas tramp, spurned the presidential suggestion that he should assume control of the state department.

The fact is that none of the republicans of the first class felt like going into the cabinet for a few months. They had not confidence enough in Harrison's chance of re-election to believe that their tenure of office would extend beyond the 4th of March if they accepted the appointment in the cabinet.

So Harrison was forced to pick up a tramp, so to speak, and place him at the head of his cabinet as secretary of state, but he was unfortunate in selecting his friend. Under the amiable custom of the senate the president has been awarded the privilege of selecting his own immediate official family, that is, members of his cabinet; therefore, when Harrison selected John W. Foster, formerly of Indiana, as his secretary of state, the senate consented thereto without outward protest.

But the fact that Foster was immediately confirmed does not mean that either the senate, the house of representatives or the public here generally approve of the appointment. As stated before, Foster has been a lobbyist and a claim agent stationed here in Washington for years past. He is the attorney of several foreign governments and the attorney of several foreign claimants sueing this government either through the courts or through congress.

Foster's selection for the chief place in the cabinet only confirms again what has already been demonstrated by the appointment of Wanamaker and Elkins to cabinet positions, that the Harrison administration has been organized for jobbery and hopes to be continued through the influence of jobbery. Foster's appointment to be secretary of state is the most gross and unblushing that has yet been made by the Harrison administration.

The idea of placing the attorney of several foreign governments and of numerous foreign claimants having claims or pretended claims against this government at the head of the state department is so shocking that a great many men have only had time to comment upon the audacity and gall of the act without entering into the deeper aspect of the appointment.

SEVENTY-FOUR COUSINS.

An Interesting Family Relationship Case Among French Canadians.

The French Canadian people are famous for the size of their families, and for the intimacy of the family relations. Every one in a given neighborhood is quite sure to be related in some way to every one else. A surprising illustration of these characteristics is found in the village of St. Marie de Beauce, in the Province of Quebec. There lived the two families of Rheaume and Morin; and in each of these families there were eight children—four boys and four girls in each case. As the young people grew up, every Rheaume boy married a Morin girl, until all were married in this way.

Large families of children were born to all these unions, so that at last accounts, there were 39 Rheaume children in the third generation, and 35 Morin children. These 74 children, living in one village, are, therefore, of a degree of relationship nearer than cousinship; they are what is known as "double cousins." This relationship is not of unusual occurrence; but so great a number of "double cousins" living in a single village was probably never known before.

FRUIT ICES.

Among the most graceful and wholesome of desserts at this season of the year are fruit ices. A very nice orange ice is made in this way: Put a quart of water and three-fourths of a pound of sugar in a porcelain-lined saucepan over a moderately hot fire. When it has boiled 10 minutes remove it from the fire and let it stand until it is perfectly cool. Squeeze the juice from a dozen oranges and four lemons. Rasp the rind of an orange with a lump of sugar and after the juice of the lemons and oranges has been strained add it, together with the lump of sugar, to the boiled sugar and water and, after stirring all thoroughly together, freeze the same as ice cream.

The government will exhibit a large collection of sea monsters at the world's fair.

DEFIANCE.

Society, Personal and General Mention.

Defiance, July 2.—(Special)—Miss Cora Davison, of Tiffin, is visiting Defiance friends.

Mrs. Syl. Garver, of Toledo, is spending a few days with relatives in the city.

Miss Bucklew, of Bryan, is being entertained by the Misses Minnie and Nellie Kehnast.

Chas. Martin, of the Upper Iowa university, is spending his vacation here.

Mrs. J. Ingraham, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. C. P. Harley.

Miss Margurite Kintigh attended the commencement exercises at Ann Arbor Thursday.

Earl Blakeslee, of Delaware, is visiting Earl Bevington.

Miss Emma Rulu has gone to Toledo to reside.

Rufus South is home from Delaware college.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carpenter, of Pleasant Lake, Ind., and Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter, of Waterloo, Ind., are the guests of Defiance friends.

J. E. Nelson, principal of the high school, is spending his vacation at his home in Findlay.

Geo. A. May, jr., is home from Kenyon college.

Mrs. J. B. Weisenberger is the guest of Mrs. J. G. Mellink, of Toledo.

Howard Harrison has returned to Lima.

Chas. Eding and Miss Annie Kellermeir were married Wednesday.

Harmon Miller and Miss Rose Deatrick were happily wedded Thursday.

YALE WINS ONCE MORE

A Great Race Rowed at New London.

Harvard Was Fifty-five Seconds Behind in Crossing the Line.

New London, July 2.—Yale's freshmen conquest of Harvard in the annual two-mile row on the Thames yesterday, put a glossy finish on the whole season's aggregation of Yale's athletic achievements, the record of the Yale 'Varsity Eight in turning the tables on the Harvard crew in the afternoon leaving them farther behind than Yale was left last year—and that is saying a great deal.

All the afternoon excursion trains brought loads of people who were soon transferred to the big passenger steamers. The water was perfectly smooth, the air clear and the tide at full ebb. A strong breeze was blowing from the north at the back of the crews as they rowed down stream with the tide.

All these circumstances were highly favorable to the lighter and livelier crew of Yale and adverse to Harvard's beefier and stronger oarsmen.

It was Yale's year to choose between the east and west course, and she selected the former. The sun was breaking through the clouds at just 5 o'clock when both Yale and Harvard eights brought their shells down to the landings at their quarters and at almost exactly the same second stepped into them. Contrary to expectation both crews rowed to their positions.

The referee's word was given and 16 oars dug into the water at 5:17. Harvard's spray stroke secured a hold first and the crimson took the lead. For the first hundred yards she kept it pulling a 39 stroke while Yale's was about 38. Yale splashed badly, and the boat rolled a little, while Harvard got off comparatively smoothly.

At 150 yards from the start the Yale prow had shot past Harvard's. Yale had found its form. Harvard quickened its stroke a little, making a desperate fight before relinquishing the lead.

Both crews soon settled into the stroke which has characterized their rowing in practice all the spring, Harvard with a quick, speedy dash and Yale with a deliberate, powerful force which made a gap between the two shells at every dip. At the first half mile Yale was half a length in the lead.

Yale continued its effective spurt during the second half mile while Harvard fell back little by little. When the Yale shell passed the first mile post it was three lengths ahead. From the mile to the mile and a half post the gap between the shells remained little changed.

Yale was four lengths ahead at the two mile post, which marked the conclusion of half the race, and at the two and a half mile post had placed fully eight lengths of clear water between her stern and the Harvard bow. It was a procession after the third mile post was passed, and at 5 o'clock, 37 minutes and 48 seconds, the Yale boat shot by the finish, with Harvard 15 or 16 lengths to the rear. The Harvard shell crossed the line 55 1-2 seconds later.

The official time for the four miles is 20:37 for Yale; for Harvard 21:42 1-2.

FROM FINDLAY.

Latest Gossip in the Brilliant City.

Findlay, O., July 2.—(Special.)—Philadelphia capitalists purchased the Blanchard avenue car line yesterday. Consideration $60,000 cash. They will greatly improve it. Messrs. John A. Scott, W. R. Carnahan, D. C. Connell were elected local directors. W. R. Carnahan was elected vice president and general manager.

Two attempts have been made lately to burn down the grist mill at Rawson, southwest of this city on the L. E. & W. The second attempt, made last night, was nearly successful. Trainmen gave the alarm and the citizens saved it. It was plainly evident coal oil had been used.

Vide Miller, prominent barber, is in a dangerous condition caused by an abcess in his bowels. An operation was performed yesterday.

The Auburndales of Toledo, play two games of ball in this city Monday, July 4, with the Findlay's at Y. M. C. A. park.

Prof. A. L. Bohrer, of Celina, is in the city visiting friends.

J. F. Lealey was called to Tiffin last night on account of serious illness of his mother.

Prof. Smith and family have gone to Stark county to visit relatives.

John Guthier and wife left to-day for an extended visit in Germany.

Samuel Van Alta and wife have gone to Columbus and Logan, O., to visit relatives.

M. L. Blackburn will leave shortly for a trip to the Pacific coast.

C. R. King and W. H. Armstrong will leave to-morrow for Sandusky and Cedar Point for a short recreation trip.

Mrs. Harry Pauley and daughter, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chace.

CANADIAN TOLLS.

The President Sends in Another Message.

Evident That Canada Begins to Surmise That Uncle Sam Means Business.

Washington, July 2.—The president yesterday sent the following message to the senate:

"For the information of the senate, and in further response to the resolution of the senate of February 24 last, I transmit herewith a communication of the 24th inst: from Mr. Herbert, the acting representative of the British government at this capital, addressed to Mr. Wharton, acting secretary of state, upon the subject of Canadian tolls, also a memorandum prepared and submitted to me by Mr. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, reviewing the communication of Mr. Herbert, and a letter of the 28th inst. from Mr. John W. Foster, who, as I have previously stated, with Mr. Blaine, represented this government in the conferences with the Canadian commissioners. The position taken by this government, as expressed in my previous communication to the senate, that the canal tolls and regulations of which complaint has been made, are in violation of our treaty with Great Britain, is not shaken, but rather confirmed. There can be no doubt that a serious discrimination against our citizens and our commerce exists, and quite as little doubt that this discrimination is not the incident, but the purpose, of the Canadian regulations. It has not seemed to me that this was a case in which we could yield to the suggestion for further concessions on the part of the United States with a view to securing the treaty rights, for which a consideration has already been given. (Signed)

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

"Executive Mansion, July 1, 1892."

Mr. Herbert in his letter expresses the desire of the dominion to maintain friendly relations with this government, and says that the government is willing to meet our views so far as is consistent with the dominion's position, and with the interests of its people, with a view to the furtherance of a good understanding between the two countries, the following arrangement is submitted:

"That, as regards the navigation of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, the imposition of tolls and the granting of rebates thereon, the same treatment will be accorded to citizens of the United States as is given to the subjects of her majesty, without regard to ports of transhipment or export, and that the United States will continue to deal in like manner with the subjects of her Brittanic majesty in the use of the existing Sault Ste Marie canal.

"That the provisions of article 30 of the treaty of Washington, granting carrying powers to vessels belonging to the subjects of her Brittanic majesty as described in that article, be restored.

Mr. Adee, the second assistant secretary of state, in a long memorandum prepared for the secretary of state, reviews in detail the statements and opinions of the Canadian government. The rebate of canal tolls, Mr. Adee says, are merely an instrument to favor the export trade from Canadian ports.

Concluding, Mr. Adee says: "Regarded as a whole, the Canadian reply fails to meet the just complaints of the United States. It narrows the issue to the treatment of American and Canadian vessels in respect to tolls in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and to the denial of rebate to cargoes of grain stuffs actually trans-shipped in an American port for export from Montreal or a port east of that city. It ignores the adroitly devised system by which the traffic of citizens of the United States is made to contribute a much larger percentage of tolls in the Welland canal than the traffic of Canadians. And it is altogether silent touching the discrimination, introduced into this season's order in council, withholding the export rebate from cargoes coming from any port on the United States shore of Lake Ontario."

Secretary Foster's letter relates to the conference held in Washington and its unsatisfactory termination.

It is understood that the proposed international monetary conference was one of the subjects considered at to-day's cabinet meeting, and that the president has practically decided to select three republicans and two democrats as the conferees on the part of the United States. Senators Allison and Jones of Nevada and Mr. H. W. Cannon will be selected to represent the republican party, and Senator Carlisle and Mr. F. A. Walker of Massachusetts the democratic party, with the possibility that Senator Daniel or Judge Lambert Tree may be chosen in place of Mr. Carlisle. Senators Jones and Daniel are recognized champions of the free coinage of silver.

ST. MARYS.

A Man Fatally Stabbed in a Fight— Horrible Death.

St. Marys, O., July 2.—(Special)—Peter Lingo and John Richendollar became involved in a fight at a country dance near Portland yesterday, when the former knocked the latter down. This act enraged Richendollar to such a degree that he pulled out a knife and stabbed Lingo three times in the abdomen, inflicting fatal injuries. The affair caused great excitement.

A horrible death befell the 3-year-old son of John Minch, a Jay county, Ind., farmer, last night. He was playing with matches and attempted to ignite one on his clothes, which he did and he was almost instantly enveloped in flames, and burned to a crisp.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSION RATES.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, "Clover Leaf Route," will issue one fare excursion tickets to all stations on its line, including Toledo and St. Louis, and in addition, various points on connecting lines, with special low rate excursion to Omaha, Neb. Dates of sale, July 2, 3 and 4, return limit July 5, except to Omaha a special return limit will be given.

Call on Wm. Gates, Ticket Agent, Boody House, or address

C. C. JENKINS,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

For constipation, biliousness and kidney affections, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, Ohio, postoffice, July 2, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for "advertised letters:"

Gents' List.

A—W. W. Andrus (2).

B—James Bright, Prof. Geo. D. Buchanan, E. T. Beers, B. F. Bennett, Rev. C. Broschter, E. J. Byre, George Bode, J. I. Bryant, Joseph W. Boyce, Lewis Brown, O. C. Bruce, Phillip Burtcher, W. C. Bowen, Samuel P. Bowers.

C—T. A. Chandler, Your Crother, Chas. E. Curran, F. Cossey, Jas. Cuttress, Nick Cushman, A. W. Cooley.

D—Wm. H. Dustin, Ralph Day, T. E. Doyle, Ted Daken.

E—A. S. Elliott, Chas. Eaton, David A. Enbody (2), Walter Ellis.

F—Elmer L. Fuller, Sam Feas, Frank Farell, F. P. Foulkes, Bert Friscoe.

G—John Gleason, Wm. H. Gibbs, J. W. Gray.

H—Leo Houser, James Hoir, Ellis Harper (2), Wm. E. Hinman, C. E. Haimbaugh, August Heidet.

I—Tazekas Istvan.

J—Louis Jesmore, M. Jandorf.

K—Martin Kolb, Ernest Kucher, John C. Kail, Robert Kling.

L—E. W. Livingston, C. A. Lorez, C. G. Leary, Timothy Lyons, Joseph Loccdeusager, Geo. D. Leon, Chr. Lender, Frank E. Leamon.

M—Benjamin Meeker, C. C. Meade, C. E. Morrow, C. B. Modge, E. J. McNamar, F. L. Miner, George Mason, John McLeod, Jack Mullins, Dr. H. B. Martin, M. J. Merrell, Stephen Morgan, Wm. I. Moss (2), W. M. Mills.

N—E. Newton, Harry F. Newton, Wm. J. Nimmen.

R—Wm. Rice, R. Ruth, K. C. Randall (2), Johann Roffert, C. H. Rogers.

S—James Sanders, K. H. Smith, Fred Scott, E. Speckhardt, A. B. Stores, C. E. Starkey, V. B. Stewart, Chas. Stickney, Charles L. Spencer, Dick Steffes, H. Schlicht, H. H. Sergent, Ludwig Schuller, John G. Smith, Sidney G. Shore, Theo W. Schoole, W. C. Showalter, W. E. Schmaus, Willard F. Starks (2), Willie Sneider.

T—Fritz Trouthwine, Lewis Teeple, Sidney Thomas, Wm. Tarleton.

V—Milton Vaughn, J. W. Van Wormer.

W—W. C. Whitman, W. C. Wegert, W. F. Williams, James Williams, John A. Watson, Dr. J. R. Walker, Harry Wickes, Harry Wagner, Rev. H. Wegert, George E. Willenburg, Fred Whipple, Anton Welzbacher, A. M. Weden, S. Wilson.

Ladies' List.

B—Mrs. J. T. Bush, Mrs. K. T. Bibben, Miss Tinnie Burget.

C—Miss Lillian Cummings, Miss Anna R. Coates.

D—Mrs. C. A. Derr, Mrs. L. Doane.

E—Miss Katy Eick.

F—Miss Julia Freeman, Miss Mary Fynn.

G—Miss Susie Gregory, Mrs. A. Gregory, Miss Marguerite Gouthier.

H—Mrs. J. A. Higbee, Miss Lucile Harter, Magdalena Hoeppel.

J—Mrs. Lillian Jaqua, Mrs. Kate Jameson.

K—Miss Bess Ketcham.

L—Miss Ellen Lutz, Mrs. Annie B. Lowe, Mrs. Alice C. Lee.

M—Miss Lizzie Mitchell, Miss Carrie Merrell, Cora Miller, Mrs. E. Munn, Mrs. G. J. Mack, Mrs. H. Merriman, Miss H. I. Martian, Mrs. I. S. Myers, Mrs. Wm. Miller, Mrs. Ruth Miller, Mrs. Mary McMaon, Marry Anna Miller.

N—Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Maud Nichols.

P—Miss Ida Porter, Annie Pfuhl.

R—Miss Tessie Robinson, Mrs. Rachel Roods, Mrs. Rosenbranch, Rhoda, 1220 Adams street, Mrs. Renerdy, Mrs. Martha Reep, Mrs. M. R. Reed, Miss May Bussell, Mrs. L. A. Riley, Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mrs. A. Raymond.

S—Miss Lucretia Satterby, Miss Kittie Springer, Emma D. Sawtelle, Miss Elizabeth Sheldrick, Mrs. Mary Sismien.

T—Mrs. A. Thatcher.

W—Mrs. Henry Wittlinger, Mrs. Cath. Winans, Carrie Wilson, Mrs. Maria Woodward, Miss Mary Welland, Mrs. Minnie Ward, Mrs. Pett Wyant, Mrs. Wallace.

Y—Miss Ella Yeoman.

Z—Maggie Zimmerman.

Miscellaneous.

Central Building and Loan Co., Christen Bros., E. S. Greeley, Hanna Paint Manufacturing Co., Landon & Co., Manager U. P. Tea Co., Ohio Merchant, Toledo Safe and Lock Co., The Model Manufacturing Co., Underwood & Browsberger.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

Str. City of Toledo Will leave the dock foot of Madison street for Put-in-Bay, at 9 a. m., July 4. Fare, round trip, $1.

Will also give an evening ride to the lake, leaving dock foot of Madison street at 8 o'clock. Fare, 25c.

4TH OF JULY RATES.

The C., H. & D. will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to points within a radius of 200 miles on its own or connecting lines at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4, and good returning until July 5.

Marengo Park The most delightful resort near Toledo, comprising a magnificent grove of 20 acres, with dancing pavilion and numerous attractions, fine music, etc., etc. Take steamer Burt, foot Jefferson street. Fare only 20c round trip.

WATERLOO GOSSIP.

Waterloo, July 2.—(Special)—Rev. Keller, of Hicksville, Ohio, was here this week....The Loyal Temperance Legion will give a fine entertainment in the M. E. church, Sunday evening....Mrs. Dr. Winslow returned Wednesday evening from a pleasant visit at Sandusky City... Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Carpenter returned Tuesday morning from Defiance....Mrs. Jacob Beck, an elderly lady of our city, died suddenly about noon Thursday.... An interesting lecture was delivered in the M. E. church Wednesday evening by a Japanese student of Depauw college... Miss Josie Montevier, of Bluffton, is visiting friends in our city....Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hauskins and son, of Chicago, are spending a few days with friends in our city....Master Sam'e Goodwin, the Bee urgent, visited his uncle at Pleasant Lake a few days ago.

MAKE YOUR OWN BITTERS.

On receipt of thirty cents U. S. stamps I will send to any address one package Stoketee's Dry Bitters and trial bootle Neuralgia Cure. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEORGE G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention the Bee.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES!

It is the ambition of every true woman, whether the wife of a banker or laborer, to beautify her home and the sentiment differs only in degree.

We cater to this sentiment and by our LIBERAL TERMS put EASE, ELEGANCE and ECONOMY within the reach of all. While known as the LARGEST HOUSE-FURNISHING HOUSE in Toledo, few are aware of our marvelous facilities. We have our immense establishment filled with the choicest productions of the manufacturing world, all on our EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM or FOR CASH.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods,

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

129-131 Summit St., Between Monroe and Jefferson.

NORWALK.

News of Interest from the Maple City.

Norwalk, O., July 2.—(Special)—Misses Mabel and Maud Robinson, of Orange, N. Y., are in the city and will visit Norwalk friends for several weeks.

Miss Helen Clark, of Dallas, Texas, is visiting in this city, the guest of Miss Franc Cary.

Mrs. J. M. Sherman and children, of Fremont, are visiting Auditor J. S. White and family.

Miss Fannie Boalt is visiting in Bucyrus.

A. G. Palmer, of Peoria, Ia., with his wife, is visiting Mrs. F. H. Boalt and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall, of New York city, are in the city the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Dunbar. Mrs. Hall, nee Dunbar, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cone and Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Smith, of Toledo, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wilcox, of Sandusky, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fuller.

Dr. Sherman Simmons and family, of Milan, will shortly move to Norwalk.

Mrs. James G. Gibbs and Mrs. Emma W. Peters will leave next week for Greenwich, Conn., where they will visit Mrs. Chas. A. Moore.

GRAND CELEBRATION!

GIVEN BY THE

GERMAN CENTRAL BUND

Of Toledo, O., on

JULY 4th, 1892,

—AT—

METROPOLITAN PARK!

Monster Parade of all German Societies of Toledo and neighboring towns at 9:30 a. m. Grand Picnic in the afternoon. Fireworks and illumination of the Park at night.

All railroads running into Toledo give their usual excursion rates on this day. The park can be reached by three street car lines—Cherry street, Adams street and Lagrange street. All are invited to assist in celebrating the Glorious Fourth in a truly patriotic American style.

FRANK DIMMER,
PETER J. METTLER,
HENRY STOCK,
RICHARD KIND,
JOHN HENRY,
Committee.

NOTICE

Dr. Bigelow will be at his city office Thursdays and Fridays. Call and see him in reference to any kind of dentistry you anticipate having done. See Dr. Outcalt at the Wauseon office. Dr. Stevenson at the Port Clinton office. Dr. Miller will be at Bryan on Friday and Van Wert Saturday, in Dr. Bigelow's place

DR. C.G. CLARK'S BOTANIC LIVER PILL

Contain no calomel, mandrake, croton oil, or poison; will not irritate, constipate, weaken or gripe, and act on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney and Blood. If you feel bad, have a sallow skin, dark spots under your eyes, have sick spells, use these, the best pills made, and get well. Having so many calls at my office for these Pills, I have concluded to put them into the drug store. First, at East, North and West Toledo, Ironville, Auburndale, Air Line Junction, and L. N. Reed's Drug store. Try them and you will use no others. For wholesale at West & Truax, Walling, Kinnan & Marvin, and at my office, 419 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

DR. MINGOS!

Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases, Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by mlself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need, call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Twenty-Second Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Twenty-second street, from the northeast gutter line of Monroe street to the south gutter line of Woodruff avenue, by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Vitrified Brick, Cedar Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july 2-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Twenty-Second Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Twenty-second street, from the northeast gutter line of Monroe street to the south gutter line of Woodruff avenue, by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Vitrified Brick, Cedar Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

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The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july 2-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Turnpiking.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

for improving Lee street from the center of Walbridge avenue to the west gutter line of Sumner street by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

Also for improving Brigham street from the center of Comstock avenue to the center of Ketcham avenue by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Pomeroy street from the center of Comstock avenue to the center of Ketcham avenue, by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Fifty Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july 2-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Maplewood Avenue Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Maplewood avenue from the paving in Virginia street to the south gutter line of Delaware avenue by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july 2-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Collingwood Avenue Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

for improving Collingwood avenue from Forrer street to Nebraska avenue, by grading the sidewalk beds on said avenue to the established grade.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Seventy-Five Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july 2-e-o-d-2-w

CAMPAIGN DRUMS

Big Variety! Big Stock! Low Prices! at

Ignaz Fischer's Music House,

229 SUMMIT STREET.

LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR.

RED LABEL.

Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, RED LABEL, in TWO and FOUR POUND CARTONS.

CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,

HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BISCUIT

GRAND OPENING MARENGO PARK!

TAKE STEAMER BURT AT FOOT JEFFERSON ST.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

TAKE STEAMER BURT AT FOOT JEFFERSON ST.

Sunday, July 3, Championship Ball Game, Rogers vs. Auburndale, and July 4, Rogers vs. Hudsons. Magnificent Display of Fireworks on the Water July 4.

IN TRADING CIRCLES.

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Currents for Produce and Other Articles.

The Toledo Produce Exchange has adjourned until Tuesday, hence the Bee is without its usual local market reports. All the other boards of trade throughout the country are also celebrating.

Cotton.

St. Louis, July 2.—The market is 1-16c lower and quiet. Middling at 7 3-16c. Receipts 200 bales, shipments 1,900 bales, sales 200 bales, stock 65,000 bales.

Memphis, July 2.—The market is quiet, middling selling at 7 3-16c. Receipts 67 bales, shipments 988 bales, stock 30,825 bales, sales 325 bales.

Wool.

Philadelphia, July 2.—The market was quiet and prices were steady. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@30c, extra at 26@28c, medium at 33@35c, coarse at 33@34 1-2c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 25@26c, medium at 32@34c, and coarse at 33 1-2@34c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 28 1-2@33c, medium washed combing and delaine at 34@36c, coarse at 34@35c, Canada washed combing at 32@34c, tub-washed, choice, at 36@38, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@27c, coarse at 25@27c, Montana fine at 16@22c, territorial fine at 13@20c.

Boston, July 2.—There is a steady trade in domestic wools. Prices are unchanged. Foreign wool is more quiet. The total sales of the week, 2,201,000 pounds. Ohio fleeces are firm at 27c for X and at 28@29c for XX and XX and above. No. 1 Ohio is quite active and firm at 32@33c. Michigan X fleeces are dull at 25c. Fine delaines are in good demand at 32c for Ohio, and at 29@30c for Michigan. Unwashed combings sell well at 25@29c for one-quarter and three-eighths blood. Territory wools in steady demand; fine at 58@60c, fine medium at 55@57c, and medium at 53@55c. Texas wool has sold quite freely at 22c, and California at 15@23c, as to quality. Pulled wool is quiet and unchanged. Australian wool is firm. Foreign carpet wool is quiet.

London, July 2.—At the wool sales today 14,361 bales of a good quality were offered. There was a good attendance and the competition was active, especially for best grown. Eight thousand bales were taken by American buyers. Following are the sales to-day in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales, sales 5,700 bales—Scoured at 8 1-2@1s 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 7d@1s 2d, greasy at 4 3-4@10d, do locks and pieces at 4@8d. Queensland, sales 600 bales—Scoured locks and pieces at 7 1-2@11d, greasy at 5 1-2@9 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 5 3-4@7d. Melbourne and Victoria, sales 2,900 bales—Scoured at 7 1-2d @1s 6d, do locks and pieces at 8d@1s 2d, greasy at 5 3-4d@1s 3 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 3 3-4@10d. South Australian, sales 600 bales—Scoured at 1s 1-2d@1s 1d, do locks and pieces at 7d@1s 1d, greasy at 4 1-2@7 1-2d. Tasmania, sales 500 bales—Greasy at 6 3-4d@1s 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 3 1-2@8d. New Zealand, sales 4,000 bales—Scoured at 7 1-2@ 11 1-4d, do locks and pieces at 7 1-2@ 8 1-2d, greasy at 6 1-4@11d, do locks and pieces at 4@7 1-4d.

Live Stock.

New York, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts 2,065 head, including 19 cars for sale. The market was active and 10c per cwt higher. Sales of native steers at $4 15@5 00 per cwt, Texans at $3 65, bulls and cows at $2 00@3 40. Dressed beef was steady at 6 1-4@7 1-2c per lb. Shipments to-day 186 beeves at 1,280 quarters of beef; to-morrow 1,223 beeves and 6,040 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 1,105 head. The market was steady. Sales of veals at $5 00 @6 00 per cwt, buttermilk calves at $3 00 @3 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,766 head. The market for sheep was slow but steady; lambs 1-4c per lb higher. Sheep sold at $3 80@5 00 per cwt, lambs at $5 90 @8 60. Dressed mutton was steady at 9 1-2@11c per lb, and dressed lambs firm at 11 1-2@13c.

Hogs—Receipts 4,583 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally steady. Sales at $5 20@5 70 per cwt.

Buffalo, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts 99 loads through, 4 loads for sale. The market was strong and higher. Steers of 1,100 to 1,300 pounds at $4 00@4 40 per cwt, fat cows at $2 75@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts 56 loads through, 15 loads for sale. The market was active, firm and strong. Sales of heavy grades at $5 80@5 85 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 24 loads through, 4 loads for sale. The market was steady for good grades; very dull for common. Choice to fancy wethers at $5 15@5 50 per cwt, fair to good sheep at $4 25@5 00, lambs, choice to fancy yearlings at $5 00@5 40, good to best spring lambs at $5 75@7 00.

Chicago, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts 8,000 head, shipments 4,600 head. The market was active. Sales of extra native steers at $4 70@5 15 per cwt, others at $4 00@4 50, feeders at $3 50@3 75, Texans at $2 20@3 40, cows at $1 85@ 3 60.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head, shipments 9,000 head. The market was active and steady. Sales of rough and common at $5 30@5 40 per cwt, mixed and packers at $5 50@5 60, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5 65@5 75, light at $4 90@5 65.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000 head, shipments 2,000 head. The market was slow and weak. Sales of fed Texans at $4 10@4 30 per cwt, native ewes at $4 00@4 50, mixed natives and westerns at $5 00@ 5 50, lambs at $3 75@6 00.

Kansas City, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts 2,200 head, shipments 1,500 head. The market for native steers was active and 10c higher, at $2 75@4 95 per cwt, cows strong to 10c higher at $1 70@2 35, Texas steers 10c higher at $2 40@4 00, stockers and feeders 10c higher at $3 00.

Hogs—Receipts 10,200 head, shipments 2,200 head. The market was 5@10c higher. Sales of all grades at $5 75@ 5 80 per cwt, the bulk of sales at $5 85 @5 50.

Sheep—Receipts 200 head, shipments 1,200 head. The market was quiet and nominally steady to strong. Muttons at $4 00 per cwt, lambs at $5 50.

East Liberty, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts 344 head, shipments 1,094 head. There was nothing doing to-day; all through consignments. Prime steers of 1,500 to 1,700 lbs at $4 50@4 65 per cwt, good of 1,400 to 1,500 lbs at $4 25@4 40, common to fair of 900 to 1,300 lbs at $3 40@4 00, dry cows and bulls at $1 50 @3 25, good to best cows at $30 00@ 40 00 per head, common to fair do at $15 00@25 00. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 2,000 head, shipments 2,200 head. The market was active. Sales of fair, light to best, at $5 50@ 5 85 per cwt. Six cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 1,100 head, shipments none. The market was slow at unchanged prices. Prime sheep at $5 00@ 5 25 per cwt, fair to good at $4 00@ 4 50, common at $1 00@2 50, yearlings at $3 00@5 20, spring lambs at $4 00@ 6 25.

Veals—Calves at $5 50@5 75, thin do at $3 00@3 50.

Dun's Review.

New York, July 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: A fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges, or in foreign trade, has just closed. The imports for the year have been about $833,000,000. The increase at New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New York gained 15.4 per cent., and the aggregate for the year has been about $1,027,000,000. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far, and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year by 8 per cent., and for the whole year the largest ever known outside New York. Failures for the half year have been 5,503, against 6,074 in 1891, and liabilities $62,000,000, against $92,000,000, and on the whole about the smallest for five years. In spite of the low prices, additional works are going into operation, even in the iron manufacture, and yet more in woolen and cotton. Moreover, the crops of this year promise to be very satisfactory, and the new half year begins with excellent prospects.

Grain and Provisions.

Wheat receipts at western points have been 1,882,000 bushels in three days, and Atlantic exports 959,000bushels, showing that the old supplies are not exhausted, and prices are an eighth lower than a week ago. Corn is a cent higher, in spite of large receipts and very light exports, the fear being that part of the crop may be destroyed by wet weather, or so delayed that frosts will catch it before maturity. Oats are also a cent higher. Speculation has been light in grain, but pork products have advanced sharply. Pork, $1 per bbl, lard 42 cents per 100 lbs and hogs 35 cents.

Speculation in cotton has been active, with sales of 420,000 bales here, resulting in a decline of a sixteenth, though receipts are getting light. But the crop prospects are good and the stock in sight is enormous.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 197 sales as against, totals of 190 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 234.

The Iron Outlook.

Cleveland, O., July 2.—The Iron Trade Review says of the condition of the ore and iron market:

The heavy movement of ore thus far in the face of comparatively light sales outside of the big bessemer contracts of last winter, encourages the vessel interest to believe that any change in existing rates will be for the better. But ore sellers give out that whatever rise in freights might take place within the next few weeks by reason of grain movement, would be checked by the slowing up of ore shipments. For there is no pressing necessity now, to bring down ore, and pending the settlement of the wage question, this condition will continue. The latter part of the season promises to show lighter shipments than were made after July 1, last year, because the aggregate thus far is far beyond that of 1891 up to this point. For the week, receipts at Cleveland docks have been 70,000 tons and shipments to furnaces 38,000 tons. There are not a few sales pending in this market, prospective buyers giving out that they will close just as soon as the scale trouble is settled. One sale of 25,000 tons of standard hard ore, non-bessemer, was made in the week, at a price below last season's.

The market for raw iron is still the buyer's own. There is now little expectation that this condition will improve before the end of the year, for contracts are being made with deliveries lapping into '93. Bessemer pig transactions are paralyzed for the time being by the promised steel suspension at Pittsburg. Thirteen pig iron firms were represented at a 6,000 ton contract-letting, by a northern Ohio agricultural firm a few days ago. Contracts were made for 3,000 tons of southern iron, 2,000 tons of Lake Superior and 1,000 tons of Black Band. The prices, it is hardly necessary to say were so low that the four or five successful bidders were perfectly satisfied, on thinking it over, that they had got no larger slice. The southern iron was contracted for on the basis of about $13 for No. 2 foundry delivered.

Though prices have not shown it (except in small lot orders) there has been a large run of sales for mill products within the week, customers covering their wants for some weeks ahead.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, 84c; white wheat, No. 2, 80c. Rye—No. 2, 69c. Corn—No. 2, 48c. Oats—White, 35c; mixed, 34c.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by W. O. Brown & Sons.)—Chickens in demand at 12c per lb; old chickens, 8c per lb; live ducks, 8c per lb; geese, 9@10c per lb; live turkeys, 9c per lb., and in good demand.

Provisions very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 11 1-2c; 15 lbs average, 13c; 12 lbs and under, 13c; shoulders, 9c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand, 6@7c per lb. Hogs—Plenty and very dull, 5@5 1-2c.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 18@19c; gathered creams, 18@19c; fancy Ohio creamery, 18@19c; fancy northwestern creamery, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 12 1-2@13c; prime to choice, 10@12c; medium, 8@10c; common, 5@6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@ 23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@ 29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 25@30c per bu; new potatoes, $2 50@2 75 per bbl; new peas, 90@1 00 per bu; new green beans, $1 00@1 25 per bu; new wax beans, $2 00@2 25 per bu; sweet potatoes, $1 25 @1 50 per bu; onions, $1 00@1 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $2 00@2 25 per doz; beets, 30c per doz; new radishes, 20c per doz; new onions, 15c per doz; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, $1 40@1 50 20 lb case; new green Virginia cabbage, $2 75 cwt. 2 bbls; strawberries, 12c per qt; raspberries, $4 00 @5 00 per bu; cherries, $3 00@3 50 per bu; blackberries, $5 00@6 00 per bu; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California apricots, $1 75@2 00 per case; cherries, $2 00@2 50 per box.

Fruits—Oranges are steadily advancing; California is the principal stock in market now. California oranges, $3 75@4 25 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50 @5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; lemons higher; demand active, $5 00@6 00 per box. Water melons, 18@22c each.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 44c; boiled, 47c. These figures are for barrels. In quantities less than 50 barrels—raw, 42c; and boiled, 45c.

Turpentine—Savannah, firm at 27 1-2c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $8 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm, 13@14c per doz.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@ 21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—White, (upper lake), 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 4c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 8c; saugers, 4c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c; Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2@22 1-2c; German packages, 19 1-4c; Lion packages, 19 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $14 00&15 00; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 25@5 75; winter patent, $5 25@5 75; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@ 5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75; northwestern rye, $4 75@5 50.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—4 X Powdered, 5 1-2c; Standard Powdered, 5 1-4c; Cutloaf, 5 1-2; Cubes, 5 1-8c; Fine Granulated, 4 5-6c; Standard A, 4 1-2c; Off A's, 4.31@4.44; Light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@ 45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 80@1 90 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2 @5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@ 13 1-2 per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2 @12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@ 33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $17 00; middlings, $19 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk About People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

Mr. F. R. Persons is taking an eastern trip.

Mr. Charles West went to Put-in-Bay to-day.

Miss Anna D. Coe has returned to Norwalk.

Warren E. Collins will spend July 4, in St. Louis.

Ovid Law is in the city for "the Fourth."

Miss Lizzie Tollman will visit Detroit friends Monday.

Miss Hattie Jack is entertaining two friends from Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gallagher will spend the Fourth in Monroe.

Mrs. J. L. Hoff, of Prouty avenue, is the guest of relatives at Lima.

Mrs. Rosa L. Segur and Mrs. Foster left this morning for Mackinaw.

The Misses Rose and Maud Wood will spend the Fourth in Monroe, Mich.

Messrs. Will Geroe, H. Yaryan and Dr. Sasse went to Put-in-Bay to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mefford and son will spend the Fourth in Haskins, O.

Miss Myrtle Marron left for Port Huron this morning to be absent several days.

Frank Hall, of Adrian, Mich., will spend Independence Day with Toledo friends.

Miss Lillie Hildebrand will go to Liberty Center next week where she will visit friends.

Rev. C. W. Taneyhill, of Bryan, was in the city to-day He was on his way home from Lakeside.

Madame Lothrop has extended her business to Fremont, where she has opened a branch office.

Capt. A. D. Stewart and family left town to-day for a Fourth-of-July visit with relatives in Fostoria.

The ladies of the Central Congregational church gave an excursion on the City of Toledo last evening.

Infirmary Director Baumbach has returned from Helena, Mont., where he attended the W. C. T. U. national convention.

Hon. F. K. Dunn and wife, of Charleston, Ill., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dunn, of 2025 Vermont avenue, this week.

Mr. Ora Wilson, of Kendallville, Ind., joined his wife in this city to-day to spend the Fourth. Mrs. Wilson has been visiting friends here for over a week.

Mrs. J. P. Whitson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mansfield, with Master Whitson and Lillie Bennett, left this afternoon to spend the Fourth with Mr. Whitson at Youngstown, O.

Mr. John Drury, who is conducting a branch business for the Gendron Iron Wheel company at St. Louis, will spend the Fourth at his home on Middle street, this city.

Miss Maud Pickett and Miss Blanche Rall leave Tuesday for Washington, D. C., to spend a few days with friends. The remainder of the vacation they will spend at the seashore.

The yacht Lulu left to-day for Middle Bass with the following party to spend the fourth: E. D. Potter, jr., Harvey Scribner, R. D. Potter, Geo. P. Brailey, Carl Weber, B. F. Brough and Ed Wheeler.

A fishing party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hartson, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Grosswiller, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Batch, and the Misses Annie and Hattie Fredericks will spent the Fourth at Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Scott, formerly of this city, returned to their home yesterday in Manington, W. Va., after a delightful week's visit with friends and relatives in Toledo, Detroit and Moline, O., the latter place being the home of the bride's parents.

It will be news to learn that on Wednesday Mr. C. G. Ballou, of the high school, was wedded at Waterville to Miss Shoemaker, and the couple is now enjoying a wedding tour through the Thousand islands and the St. Lawrence river. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou will be at home to friends in Toledo after September 1.

Brand Whitlock remembered several of his friends with a choice morsel of the wedding cake, from the feast following his marriage. The ceremony took place at Springfield on Wednesday and was a brilliant affair. Congratulations and best wishes are extended on the part of all Toledo acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cheney, Prof. H. C. Adams and wife, F. T. Lane and Wife, James Secor and son, Mr. Rowland and son, Charles Kinnan, and Geo. S. Mills all sailed from New York Wednesday for Europe. The party was divided, going on two different lines Mr. Lane who goes for health and needed rest, was confined to his New York hotel a few days before leaving

Frank N. Dowler, formerly a resident of Toledo, but now the general agent of the Clover Leaf railroad and steamboat line, with office at 353 Broadway, is making a great success for the company he represents. The freight business is booming nicely and the road stands in great favor with the shippers. Mr Dowler has also built himself up to 215 pounds avoirdupois, which shows hustling qualities

Elmer Dale took out a party of friends yesterday afternoon on his steam yacht, Ethel B. The ride included a trip to Perrysburg, where supper was partaken at the Exchange. On the return there was singing and happy conversation, each one vieing with the other to make the occasion pleasurable. The genial captain, Mr. Dale, and his assistants, John Smith at the wheel, and L. E. Drake managing the steam, contributed their share to the enjoyment had in no slight degree.

A leap year party was given Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. H. Mohr, on Lagrange street. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, roses and smilax. The young people had a delightful ride around the belt. Each lady carried a beautiful bunch of roses. The car was handsomely bedecked with flags in honor of the nomination of ex-President Cleveland. Upon returning refreshments were served, each lady accompanying her gentleman friend to supper. Among the guests were: Miss Mabel Duffy and Al Santers, Miss Bertha Mendelsohn and Sol Dalberg, Miss Kittie McKinley and Will Dearth, Miss Emma Mendelsohn and Joe Epstein, Miss Etta McClosky and Will Jomberger, Miss Rose Schwartz and John Mitchell, Miss Flora Rice and Will Orendorff, Miss Ciara Eich and Gus Whuel, Miss Annie Feeley and Mike Bleim, Miss Katie Eich and Will Turner, Miss Sarah Guerson and Isadore Michael.

THEY ELOPED

AND GAVE PAPA THE LAUGH.

An Ardent Lover Who Stole His Bride After Her Father Refused to Keep His Agreement.

While sitting behind a couple of ladies at the People's theater recently, a reporter for this paper overheard a very interesting conversation. The talk began immediately after the curtain was rung down on a love scene and lasted through the entire interim. "I've got something nice to tell you," remarked the younger lady to the elder, "but you must promise not to give me away, as I am the only one who knows it outside the families mixed up in the affair." Of course the elder companion promised and her young friend proceeded to tell of a peculiar engagement that ended in a sensational elopement. The reporter took notes on such portions of the conversation as he could overhear, and afterwards investigated the matter with the results as related below:

Clarissa Wakeman was a bright, black-eyed blonde of 20 years. She lived until recently with her parents on the outskirts of West Toledo. For many months she had kept company with George Graham, a stalwart and well-to-do young farmer from an adjoining township. Clara's father had always strenuously objected to young Graham, but the young people had a genuine liking for each other, and clung together in spite of the parental opposition until the old gent finally forbade his daughter seeing Graham at all. Close confinement to the house, hard work and the mental strain and sorrow consequent upon her father's strong opposition finally resulted in the complete breaking down of Clara's health in the spring of 1891.

In spite of the untiring efforts of several family physicians poor Clara continued to grow worse and during spells of delirium called pitifully for her lover, who had been forbidden the house. The warm spring sunshine came and quickened the leafless branches, kissed the budding blossom and filled the earth with fragrance. But amid all these manifestations of life and beauty from without the flower continued to fade from Clara Wakeman's cheeks and the brightness of her dark eyes was dimmed by disease. Finally her piteous moans touched her father's hard heart and young Graham was brought to his lover's bedside. It was there and then agreed by the father that if his daughter should be spared and ultimately restored to perfect health she should marry the man of her choice.

When the budding spring had become clad in the rich foliage of summer and the humming bird was sipping sweetness from the honeysuckle over her window, Clara was just showing signs of convalescence. At length when she finally arose from her bed of sickness Miss Wakeman found her nerves so shattered, her power of digestion and assimilation so weak that the prospect of ever regaining perfect health seemed very remote. Young Graham finally became impatient at the failure of the family doctor to do anything toward restoring his affianced to her old-time health and vigor. He accordingly took matters into his own hands and sought restoration for his prospective wife from among the most eminent practitioners in America. After repeated failure he finally heard of the remarkable cure of Frank Herman of 622 John street, Toledo, and numerous other wonderful cures effected by Dr. Kalkhoff, the European specialist. He at once found his way to the great physician's immense medical institution at 505, 507 and 509 Summit street, Toledo.

Under the scientific guidance of Dr. Kalkhoff Clara was furnished a diet chart of what to eat and drink, and among other things was required to eat largely of nerve producing food. These articles of diet acting in harmony with certain wonderful remedies, speedily replenished the exhausted nerve cells, restoring the shattered nerves, diseased stomach and debilitated system back to their old-time vigor. By this natural and wonderful process of treatment Miss Wakeman was within a few months restored to perfect health.

As soon as the bloom of youth and health had returned to Clara's handsome face Graham immediately claimed her hand in marriage according to her father's promise. To the young man's astonishment the father refused point blank to let him marry the daughter, in spite of his solemn promise on her sick bed. The young couple thereupon planned an elopement to Detroit, where the nuptial knot was securely tied, after which they returned to the groom's commodious farm house and settled down to housekeeping. The old gent, as young Graham called his wife's father was furious when he learned how Clara had given him a nice mild quieting powder which caused him to sleep soundly while she escaped from the house at midnight and drive with her lover to the Union depot. The young lady's mother seemed to be secretly in sympathy with the daughter and is now busy trying to stroke down the ruffles of her stubborn better half who will doubtless shortly become reconciled to his enterprising son-in-law.

Sunday and Monday at Presque Isle.

Get a New York style shampoo at MADAME LOTHROP'S, 306 Summit street.

APPLYING THE RULE.

The maiden—Of course I like you, Fred, but I hardly know what to say. Papa objects.

The youth—He's a good democrat, isn't he?

"Yes, he's always been a democrat."

"Then it's all right. You and I are for. He's against. We've got the necessary two-thirds majority, and it goes. He'll kick, Lucy, but he'll come in."—Chicago Tribune.

The New York Fireworks Store will be open till midnight this evening, and all day the 4th. All goods must be sold.

Marengo Park | The most delightful resort near Toledo, comprising a magnificent grove of 20 acres, with dancing pavilion and numerous attractions, fine music, etc., etc. Take steamer Burt, foot Jefferson street. Fare only 20c round trip.

Presque Isle program the 4th: Two games base ball, boating, fishing, music, opera house show, and many other amusements, with grand display of fireworks in the evening. Everybody go. Steamer Pastime leaves 10, 12, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30. Music and dancing.

Stacks of first-class fireworks at the lowest prices ever known, now selling at the New York Fireworks Store, 219 St. Clair.

RAILROAD LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Railroad Ladies' Aid society will be held at Mrs. S. C. Watson's, Langdon street, Saturday evening, and every member is requested to be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

MRS. J. H. WINSLOW, Secretary.

Steamer Douglas

For Monroe Piers Sunday, July 3. Leaves foot of Madison street 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Fare, round trip, 25c. Good fishing and bathing.

FREE SAMPLES

Of Toujours Jeune (always young) for beautifying the complexion. Edelweiss Powder and Chinese Rouge Powder given to every lady calling Wednesday and Thursday at

MADAME LOTHROP'S, 306 Summit street.

REVEALED UNTO BABES.

Clergyman's Daughter—Did you notice that papa didn't pray as usual to-day? He didn't pray that his health might be preserved to enable him to go with his great work.

Clergyman's Son—Of course not. It is getting near vacation time.

Ladies' hair dressing, also children's hair shingling and bang cutting.

MADAME LOTHROP, 306 Summit street.

Sunday and Monday at Presque Isle.

SOFTLY AND SILENTLY

Labor Commissioner Lewis Slipped Into Toledo,

And as Noiselessly Stole Away—City Solicitor Read Appears on the Scene.

It has been a long time between acts at the Free Employment Bureau Comedy, at least it seemed so to the reporters who have besieged the office with inquiries as to when the transformation scene would be put on. But their labors have been fruitless, until this morning, when a Bee, after a night's sleepless vigil, spent in ferreting out the whereabouts of the labor commissioner, who was said to be in the vicinity of the employment office, spied City Solicitor Read wending way toward the scene of in-action. The Bee followed in hot haste, but the door was barred against the inquisitive gatherer of honey, and there was nothing to be done but to resume the search for the elusive commissioner.

It was discovered that Lewis had been in Toledo; that he was here Thursday evening, and all day Friday, and made his escape last night. Brass bands and banquets were conspicuously absent, and a gilt-edge card would have failed to gain anyone admittance into the august presence of this Truly Great, and Only Commissioner of Labor.

His business here was to be conducted on a strictly "q. t." basis. It was in fact a secret conference of the Great and Wise republican statesman (?) of Toledo to devise ways and means by which Mr. Murphy should be ousted from the position which he lawfully holds, and an illegal appointee put in his place.

The result of the conference does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory. Lewis has gone home; Smith has locked up his "commission" and has evidently concluded that the "level plane" of private citizenship is preferable to the turmoil of political jugglery.

A Bee called on Mr. Murphy this afternoon and began to pip him with the questions with which he has become familiar: "Are there any further developments? What are you going to do?" etc. "I have already told you," replied Mr. Murphy," that I propose running this office until the time of my appointment expires, March, 1893. The outrageous charges that have been preferred against me have only confirmed this resolution. I was born and brought up in Toledo. My interests are here. It would be unjust to my friends as well as myself to tamely submit to these insults and false accusations. They are each and all, to use a plain English word, lies, and such they must be proved. I referred Mr. Read to my attorney, Mr. Richardson, and I have no fears as to the result. I have on my side right and justice, and I shall continue to do business at the old stand until 1893."

DIED.

BOUTON—Saturday, July 2, at 9 a. m., Mrs. Almina St. John Bouton.

Services at the house, 2139 Glenwood avenue, Monday, at 4 p. m. Burial at Sandusky.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room with bath and all conveniences; in private family; fine location; everything first class; two gentlemen preferred. 702 Walnut, corner Erie. 2july3

FOR SALE—ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONery and Cigar Store; will sell entire stock and fixtures at very reasonable figures, with privilege of possession at any time to suit purchaser; trade established three years; one of the best stands in the city. Call on or address M. G. Givins, 905 Broadway, corner Dix street. 2july2p

WAIT A MINUTE! HAVE YOU GOT $100 you want to invest? Then go to the special sale of lots in Rose Hill Addition, East Toledo, next Friday and Saturday.

KEEP YOUR EYES PEELED AND READ the newspapers for advertisements of a special sale of lots in Rose Hill Addition, East Toledo, next Friday and Saturday.

WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS—TWO LOTS free to the purchasers of lots in Rose Hill Addition, East Toledo, at special sale next Friday and Saturday.

WATCH OUR SMOKE! A SPECIAL SALE of lots in Rose Hill Addition, East Toledo, next Friday and Saturday. Lots from $95 up.

WANTED—DINNERS IN PRIVATE family by young lady; must not be over five minutes walk from Summit street. Address I. 111, Bee office. 2july3

Y. P. S. C. E.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR tickets to New York extended until September 15th, by going with the official party via Pennsylvania Railway Tuesday morning, 7:20. Special cars for the party.

WANTED—WASHING TO DO BY THE day. Call or address 1233 Oakwood avenue. 182

40 ACRES FINE BLACK LAND TO trade for Toledo residence property; will assume encumbrance, if necessary. Mace Baer & Co., 224 St. Clair street, upstairs. 1july2

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT AT ITS CASH surrender value after second year. Pay as you go, and stop when you please without loss. Office 224 St. Clair street. 1july2

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room and side room kitchen, with two closets, in Pilliod block, corner Superior and Cherry, over grocery store. Call at 508 Huron street for key. 1july3p

WANTED—FEW GOOD STONE CUTters. Apply Piggins & McIntosh, corner Clinton and Rivard streets, Detroit, Mich. 182

WANTED—SITUATION TO DRIVE DElivery wagon, by a boy 17 years of age; willing to work; one who knows the streets. Address I. 106, Bee office. 182

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a boarding house. No. 525 Broadway, City. 1july3

WANTED—POSITION IN A NICE FAMily as nurse girl; am 14 years old. Address Mary M., care Bee office. 182

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHORE BOY around a store. Address Willie Clench, 519 Sandusky street, East Toledo. 183

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES GOOD FOR any light work; will be sold very cheap; also two light wagons. 513 Adams street. 1july2p

Y. P. S. C. E.—THERE ARE NOT 400 going via Lake Shore. All are going by official route. The Pennsylvania Railway, Tuesday morning, 7:20.

WANTED—SALESMEN, GENTLEMEN or ladies, for city trade; $3 to $5 per day. Ask for "Brewer," St. James Hotel, forenoons only. 1july6p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping; both gases, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire 527 Locust street, 2 blocks from Summit. 1july6p

FREE RIDE TO SPECIAL SALE OF lots in Rose Hill Addition, East Toledo, next Friday and Saturday.

CANDY PRIVILEGE FOR SALE AT Marengo Park. Apply to F. B. Harrison, Marine Building, between 9 and 10 a. m. 1july3

FOR SALE—HORSE, TWO-SEATED light wagon and harness. Inquire 642 Woodruff avenue, near Cherry street. 1july6p

FOR RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. Enquire at 905 Washington street. 1july3p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM suitable for two ladies or gentlemen. Call at 1523 Washington street. 1july3p

FOR RENT—TWO PLEASANT, FURnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. Please inquire for further information at 1923 Vermont ave. p

NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 2, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of the Toledo Electric Company, held June 30th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, August 9th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to $500,000, or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.

2july3

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. No. 616 Madison street. p

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 431 13th street. 182

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL. TOLEDO Club. 1july3

FOR RENT—FIRST AND SECOND floor 439 Thirteenth, between Adams and Oak; bath room, hot and cold water. Inquire of M. Hauser, carpenter shop, 120 Huron, between Monroe and Jefferson.

But Civilized Man Cannot Live Without Pants

Did you Buy a Pair?

Of.. Our **$3 PANTS** Last Week

Hundreds of our citizens did, and we filled a large number of mail orders also. Every purchaser seemed well pleased with the quality of pants we were giving 'em for the money, and well they might for they couldn't match the quality and price elsewhere.

What we shall do this week is . . .

Offer what's remaining of the pants we were selling at $3.00 last week for $2.50 a pair. Call in and ask to see 'em. We mean to sell 'em and just to keep up the reputation of our

Popular $3 Pants

We have selected hundreds from our $4 and $5 grades and marked 'em down to $3. In brief get $4 and $5 pants for $3 pair, and the best pants for $2.50 you ever saw.

JOHN N. MOCKETT

The Price is the Thing that Talks Here.

There is a certain standard of morality in advertising, just as there is in every [illegible], and those who aspire to make a lasting success in the commercial world ought to recognize the necessity of keeping clear of even the slightest suspicion of fraud in their announcements.

DID YOU GET A SUIT?

We have sold a host of them, those TEN DOLLAR SUITS, during the past week and everybody who buys one admits that it's the best suit for the money it has ever been their good luck to buy. Rare bargains in Sawyer Cheviots, always staple and considered full value at $15, lots of 'em included in OUR $10 SALE. Fine Suits, these, at least we think so and our experience has not been limited. We offer you an outfit such as any gentleman may wear and feel well dressed in and at a price to please those to whom a dollar counts. All next week this sale will continue on the liberal lines now established and the values will be sustained.

THE : FINEST : SELECTION : IN : THE : CITY!

We have picked out hundreds of suits from our stock the past week that have been selling for $12 to $15 and marked them down to $10 so as to keep up a liberal assortment. You never saw goods of such value and merit; they cannot be equalled elsewhere for less than $15, perhaps $18 If you don't believe this statement come in and be convinced, buying is your option afterwards. We have convinced hundreds (that's a good many) during the process of this sale. . . . . .

And we can convince hundreds of more. During our 11 years in Toledo we have never had such large sales in the month of June as in the one just passed away.

ROSES AND BARGAINS! :-: FLOWERS AND $10 SUITS!

Suits of excellent material, made on honor, well trimmed, artistically cut, perfect fitting, bought for cash, the lowest cash price obtained, and then a neat discount rubbed off of that, and thus the lowest level of cost touched, and the highest summit of value attained at the same time. Much more might be said in rehearsing THIS TALE OF VALUE, but then one single, solitary $10 suit would out-talk, out-preach, out-write, out-class the most brilliant flight of rhetoric.

DO YOU WANT A SUIT?
DO YOU WANT A STYLISH SUIT?
DO YOU WANT A RARE VALUE?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT?
DO YOU WANT A DURABLE SUIT?
THE BEST VALUE IN THE CITY?
ONE OF OUR $10 SUITS WILL FILL THE BILL.

MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER

There's Nothing Like 'em

That's what the Ladies all say.

They mean our

Ladies' London Waists.

Well, there isn't. It's the best made, best fitting and most thoroughly stylish waist on sale in this market. You can't buy this kind at dry goods stores. Why? Because they cost more than the common kind and the profits are not quite so large. But the profits are large enough for us, and we would rather sell a good, staple article at a small margin than a lot of poorly made stuff at fancy prices.

Young Ladies' Fine Percales **95c** Pretty Patterns, Clean and Laundried.

Nothing like 'em in the city. The ladies who have bought them express surprise that we should sell so good a waist at so low a price. They tell us that the making alone is worth more. So it goes.

We have received another shipment of those Stylish Ladies' London Shirts at $1.50. They're beauties and just the thing for summer wear.

. . . . . The balance of our Silk Waists we will sell at one-third off regular prices—understand? . . . . . .

JOHN N. MOCKETT

If You See it in Our "Ad." it's Always So.

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Oliver Place Baptist church, Segur avenue near Broadway, Rev. Wm. Sheridan pastor: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m.; communion after the morning sermon.

Preaching at Ashland Avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m., Rev. E. W. Hunt, pastor; Sabbath school at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Third M. E. church, Rev. S. L. Roberts, pastor: Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; young people's meeting, 6:15 p. m.; preaching, 7:45 p. m.

Martin Luther church, corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers pastor: Sunday school, 9 a. m.; English service, 10:30 a. m.; German service, 8 p. m.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers pastor: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; service, 10:45 a. m.; vesper service, 7:45 p. m.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior streets, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller pastor: Class, 9:30; preaching, 10:30 and 8; Sunday school, 12; Epworth league, 7, topic, "Religion for This Nation."

Eleventh Street Church of Christ, T. S. Buckingham pastor: Morning at 10:30; Sunday school, 12; juniors', 4:30; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30; service at 8. Sunday school at Weber's block, East Toledo, at 3.

Unitarian Church of our Father. Memorial hall annex: Tomorrow morning, Rev. A. G. Jennings will preach on "God a Government a Republic and not a Kingdom;" in Sunday school as usual after service.

St. Andrew's, Auburndale: Services tomorrow will be: 8:30 a. m., holy communion and short address by Rev. C. Scadding; 3p. m., Sunday school; 4 p. m., litany and sermon to children. Seats free at all services.

Grace church, tenth anniversary day: 10 a. m., morning prayer, sermon on "The Conditions of Parochial Success;" holy communion; 12 m., Sunday school; 7:30, evening prayer, sermon to young women; 8:30 p. m., chancel guild.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ) J. L. McDonald pastor: Subject for 10:30 a. m., "The World and the Gospel;" 8 p. m., "Is the Organized Church Necessary?" Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, Rev. H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service, 10:30, subject, "Government by the People;" Sunday school, 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; no evening service.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject for morning, "The Exaltation of Christ;" for the vening, "The Profitable Reading of the Word of God;" Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

First Presbyterian church, Huron corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "The Matchless Beauty of Christ." The Lord's supper will be observed. Offerings for the Industrial school. Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; evening service at 8, subject, "Our Country."

The First Congregational church, on St. Clair street, next to the Boody house, Wm. W. Williams and D. M. Fisk, pastorse: Morning service at 10:30; Scripture study of Acts I:1-12, at 12:15; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 7 p. m., subject, "Our Ascended Lord;" no evening service; communion in connection with morning service.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, between Huron and Superior streets, Rev. A. J. Fish, pastor: Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; morning subject, "God's Fellow Laborers," and in the evening, "The Model Congregation;" Sunday school at noon, and Epworth league service at 7 p. m.

First Baptist church, Huron street near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, subject, "The Hour of Atonement;" celebration of the Lord's supper; Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8, subject, "The Beginnings of Our National Government, and Some Present Divergences Therefrom."

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding Rector, Rev. H. H. Bamford assistant: The services to-morrow (third Sunday after Trinity) will be as follows: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school and teachers' meeting; 11 a. m., holy communion and sermon; 7:30, evening prayer and sermon. The rector will preach morning and evening, and at night a special sermon to the Girls' Friendly society. All working women cordially invited, and will be provided with leaflet giving hymns and full order of service.

If the Lord permits, the Bible evangelist will hold meetings to-morrow at 140 Wade street, near Morris, as follows: 9:30 a. m., prayer and testimony service, topic, Prayer and power, pride and poverty, labor and capital, strikes and fights from a Bible basis; 10:30, personality of and difference between God the Father, Christ the Son, and the Holy Spirit, the Comforter; 2:30 p. m., prelude, mesmerism, hypnotism, spiritualism and other forms of devilism or witchcraft; 3 p. m., Power of prayer, faith cure, and why so few are restored by this method; 8 p. m., prelude, Bible reason for floods, cyclones, etc.; 8:15, first, second and third coming of Christ, millennium, day of judgment, the world on fire, new earth, paradise restored. Come and hear the Word of the Lord on these subjects. Seats free and no teasing for money. Will also tell the location of heaven and hell. Any one can ask questions during the meetings.

CITY NEWS.

Heiskell's Ointment cures itch.

Auburndale's base ball club will play at Findlay on Monday.

City employes were paid at the auditor's office to-day.

The usual festivities will be held at the asylum on Monday.

The German M. E. Sunday school holds its annual picnic on Monday.

Master House Painters' convention opens in Toledo next Tuesday.

Installation of officers will be the order in the K. P. lodges of the city next week.

A great many of Toledo's glass workers have gone east to spend the summer rest.

Toledo republicans will take a hand at ratifying the Minneapolis ticket this evening.

Yesterday passed without report of any addition of scarlet fever or diphtheria cases.

The funeral of Miss Charlotte King occurred yesterday afternoon. Interment was private.

Trinity Cadets have gone into camp for a week at Orion Lake, Mich., and will have all enjoyment possible.

Directors of the Ohio Yacht club met last evening. Matters of interest to the club only were passed upon.

Try Folger's Rose Brand Hams.

The trustees of the Toledo Medical college met yesterday afternoon and spent the time revising the catalogue.

The largest assortment of type at the Bee Job Rooms.

Rev. W. C. Hopkins will conduct divine services at St. Paul's church, Maumee, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dr. P. H. Strausz has removed his office from 908 Jefferson street to 1327 Washington street, foot of Fourteenth street. Phone 1200.

A great day has been arranged for Monday at the ball park. There will be a walking match, base ball, etc., as announced elsewhere.

Elder Updike's evangelistic meetings in the gospel tent will open July 10, and continue for a month. Prof. Hawes will have charge of the singing.

The Sunday school of the Church of Our Father will picnic this year at Presque Isle, instead of Whitmore lake. The day will be Wednesday, July 6.

Subscriptions are being solicited in Toledo for the writings and speeches of Grover Cleveland. Cassell Publishing company of New York is doing the work.

The latest improved machinery at the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

A gospel meeting will be held in Myers' hall, 508 Adams street, Sunday evening at 7:45 conducted by Rev. N. C. McLean, Messrs. Jones and Rugge. All are welcome.

We recommend the use of Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia, but only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. At druggists.

Toledo council of National Union has had printed a neat pocket manual, giving information of interest to the membership. Seven deaths have occurred since organization.

St. John's M. E. Sunday school has adopted the plan of grading the schools according to age, and the change will go into effect Sunday. Every scholar is requested to be present.

Ford post, G. A. R., will give its annual lawn fete on the evenings of July 12 and 13. This occasion is always an event in Toledo, and undoubtedly lively features will be introduced.

The regular men's gospel song service will be held in Y. M. C. A. hall Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time Mr. J. B. Merrell will talk on the subject, "The place where two roads meet."

On Monday the Children's home at Miami, will be opened to the public from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. At 2 o'clock the ladies' advisory board will present an American flag to the children. A day of much pleasure is anticipated.

MUST BE SOLD.

All of the horses at our stables corner Ashland avenue and Bancroft street, will be for sale on and after July 6.
THE CONSOLIDATED ST. RY. CO.

FOURTH OF JULY.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

On July 2, 3 and 4, the C., J. & M. railway will sell special low rate excursion tickets between all stations, including Cincinnati. Tickets good going day of sale and good returning up to and including July 5.

For full information apply to nearest C., J. & M. agent, or address.
T. C. M. SCHINDLER, G. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Railway Excursion to New York City.

July 4, 5, 6 and 7, tickets limited until August 15, 1892. Rate guaranteed lower than any other line. Route via Chautauqua Lake, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, or Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Fourth of July excursions, tickets at half fare from all stations, July 2, 3 and 4, limited to July 5.

NOTHING BETTER FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

New York Fireworks Store open all day the 4th. Goods will be delivered any time desired.

INTERESTING TO TOURISTS.

The Most Desirable Lines of Steamers to Upper Lake and Eastern Resorts.

Special arrangements have been perfected by which the Star-Cole Steamer line to Detroit, Star Island, St. Clair and Port Huron, the D. & C. line to Mackinac, the Soo and intermediate points; the Lake Superior Transit to Marquette, Duluth and other up-lake ports; the Northwest line from Sarnia to Port Arthur and other resorts, and the Merchants' line to Montreal, Canada, via the St. Lawrence river, have all been placed in the hands of Mr. S. Canfield, whose office is in Marine building, foot of Jefferson street.

The boats of all these lines are the finest on the lakes or rivers, being fitted with every convenience and luxury to be found on any transportation line in this country, while speed and safety are guaranteed by many years of experience, and the unsurpassed skill of officers in charge. It is not necessary to more than again remind our readers of the unrivalled attractions in the way of scenery, healthfulness and pleasure attending all the trips of these various steamboat lines.

For full particulars and circulars pertaining to the subject, see or address the agent, Mr. Canfield.

Str. Messenger Sunday, July 3, makes only one trip for Monroe pier and Stony Point: leaves at 10 a. m., returns 8 p. m. Grand sacred concert at Stony Point by Monroe Cornet band, free to all. Don't forget steamer Messenger, the only boat running to Stony Point. Fare, 25c round trip.

AN EQUINE WITNESS.

A Trained Mare Testifies in Behalf of Her Mother.

Not since the good old days when it was the custom to haul dumb animals to court and subject them to legal penalties has a police justice, in all probability, had such an experience as had Justice Kilbreth at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. An intelligent brown mare, who had been subpoenaed, appeared at the entrance of the court, and the justice, having transferred his session for the time to the doorsteps, allowed her to testify in behalf of her owner. The witness was not sworn, neither did she affirm, but her evidence was given with intelligence and clearness. The case in which an equine witness—probably for the first time in the history of American jurisprudence—thus gave testimony was that of G. H. Huber, proprietor of a dime museum in Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Huber had been charged with violating the Sunday law in keeping his museum open on the Sabbath and giving a circus performance. The complainant was Agent Gardner, of the New York Sabbath committee. Lawyer House, on behalf of Huber, offered to prove to the court that the exhibition was in reality of an intellectual character. His chief witness, he said, was the brown mare who had been referred to by the complainant as a "mere performing horse," but who was in reality an educated and cultured quadruped. At Mr. House's appeal the justice consented to allow the mare to appear. Followed by members of the bar, the defendant and court attaches, with a large audience, the justice went down in the yard, where the mare was brought in and the usual questions asked.

"How old are you?"

The mare gave five distinct strokes of her fore foot on the ground, and looked as unconscious as feminine witnesses usually do when answering this query. In a like manner she signified that she had been three years in the business as "an educated horse." She also, assisted by a glance at the justice's watch, told what time it was, and in answer to questions on cross-examination said that Roundsman O'Brien had five buttons on his coat, four of which were buttoned. Although the justice seemed to be of the opinion after the close of the examination that Huber's exhibition was not an infraction of the law, he felt constrained to hold him for trial.—Globe-Democrat.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

SOHMER & CO. CELEBRATED FIRST-CLASS PIANOS — GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS—SOLD ONLY BY THE WHITNEY & CURRIER CO., 219 SUMMIT STREET.

HOTEL MADISON.

Owing to the crowded condition of the hotel I have added more room. Hot, cold and soft water, private baths, etc., etc. Come and see them.
W. O. FIELD, Hotel Madison.

REMOVAL.

I have removed to my new office, adjoining residence, corner Washington and Hicks streets.
G. A. HOLLISTER, M. D.

4TH OF JULY RATE.

The T., A. A. & N. M. railway will sell excursion tickets from Toledo to all stations on its line and connections, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 2 and 4, good for return July 5.

Str. City of Toledo Will leave the dock foot of Madison street for Put-in-Bay, at 9 a. m., July 4. Fare, round trip, $1.

Will also give an evening ride to the lake, leaving dock foot of Madison street at 8 o'clock. Fare, 25c.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Half fare to the encampment at Chillicothe via the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway. This is the only direct line to Chillicothe. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6, returning good till July 9.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

A. V. IRVINE & CO., 306 Summit St.

4TH OF JULY ON THE WABASH.

On July 2, 3 and 4, the Wabash Railway company will sell round trip tickets to nearly all points on its line at one fare for the round trip. See Wabash agents.

MarengoPark Grand opening Saturday, July 2. Take steamer Burt, foot Jefferson street, at 10 a. m., city time, and hourly after.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed underwear 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 25c., at Connolly Bros'.

WOMEN AS MARKET GARDENERS.

So many women who wish to earn their own living have gone into the millinery business that it has been suggested that some other field of labor might prove more profitable. Years ago, before Mrs. Langtry went on the stage, she hesitated which she should do, go in for growing lettuce, cauliflower, and asparagus, or play "Pauline" and "Lady Clancarth." She was certain she would succeed in the first and she felt sure that vegetables from her farm would have a good sale; however, she elected to go on the stage. But why does not some other woman follow her idea and make the vegetables from Mrs. Brown-Jones' farm the most desirable and the most sought after in the market?—Ladies' Home Journal.

Every testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla will bear the closest investigation. No matter where it may come from, it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

FOURTH OF JULY.

One Fare for the Round Trip

Will be made upon the Ohio Central lines between all points upon July 2, 3 and 4, good returning up to and including July 5.
MOULTON HOUK. G. P. A.

TWO SONGS.

City child—Mamma, I wish we lived in the country.

City mamma—Horrors! It's dreadful lonely in the country, and one can't possibly find a servant girl there.

City child—I want to lie on the grass and hear the birds sing.

City mamma—Be a good girl and I'll let you go sit in the kitchen with Bridget and hear the kettle sing.—Good News.

For constipation, biliousness and kidney affections take Simmons Liver Regulator.

M'KINLEY AT LAKESIDE.

Columbus, O., July 2.—Gov. McKinley will address the Baptist Young People's assembly at Lakeside, O., on Monday next, July 4.

PALEFACE GROOMS WANTED.

In the Indian camp on the Grande Ronde river are 17 marriageable Indian girls, some of whom want white men for husbands and shun the idea of marrying one of their own race. The father of one of these girls offers an inducement of 200 head of good horses to some young white man who will marry his daughter.—Asotin (Wash.) Sentinel.

REDUCED RATES TO SARATOGA, N. Y.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, July 5 to 13, at reduced rates, account N. E. A. meeting.

For full particulars apply to ticket agents.

THE 4TH.

Celebrate this glorious day by taking a trip over the "Buckeye Route"—C., H. V. & T. Half fare, commencing July 2, good returning until July 5.

ASKS A FAVOR.

His mother—Winthrop Frothingham, I told you that I should punish you if you went in bathing again to-day, and now you must take the consequences.

Winthrop—Very well, mother! I recognize that I must accept the inevitable, but won't you kindly allow me to get out of this bathing suit and into my corduroys before the execution begins?—Judge.

Steamer Idlewild In addition to the regular 50 cent Sunday excursion, tickets will be sold to Detroit for $1.00, good to return till Tuesday, July 5.

ONE OF THE FAST DAYS.

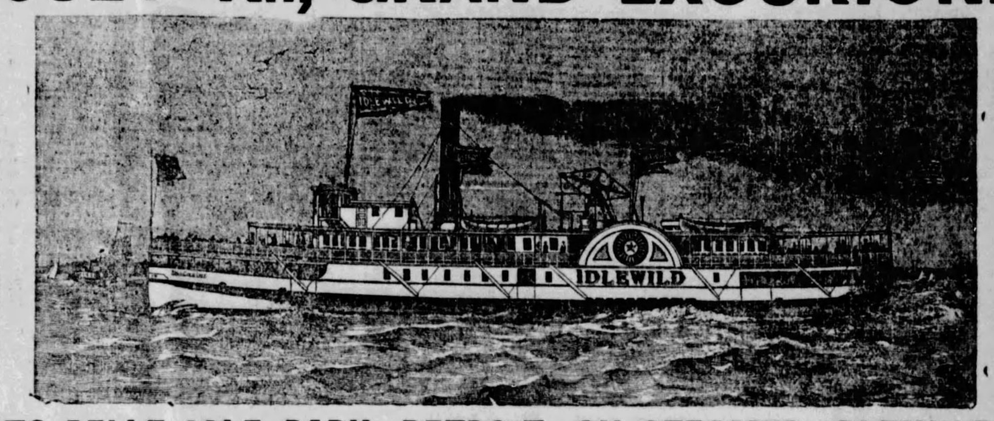
"Dear I have looked and hunted all through the almanac for Derby day. Where will I find it?"

Husband—"Among the fast days, my dear."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Texas cowboys take Simmons Liver Regulator when bilious.—J. E. Pierce, Ranchero Grande, Texas.

The New York Fireworks Store never carries over any goods. All must be sold.

JULY 4th, GRAND EXCURION!



TO BELLE ISLE PARK, DETROIT, ON STEAMER IDLEWILD!

Tickets, $1.00 Round Trip, Good to Return July 5th.

Steamer will leave Toledo at 8:30 a. m., touch at the Detroit Exposition Race Track both ways, arrive at Detroit 1:15 p. m., Belle Isle Park 1:30 p. m. Returning leave Detroit at 5 p. m. Brass and String Music on board.

OUR REGULAR SUMMER . . . . .

Clearing Sale!

. . . . . Commences "Tuesday, July 5th."

We do not pick out old shop worn or unseasonable goods that are a good riddance at any price, but we include the most stylish and seasonable goods on our counters.

—Everything must go at a price.—

This is not a quarter off or discount sale. All goods are marked down to close out.

—We always do just as we say.—

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Visit L. H. Meinert's Ice Cream Parlors, corner Summit and Oak streets.

HOT WEATHER LUXURIES.

Mrs. Purpus, 1616 Washington street, near Seventeenth, is now prepared to furnish to families on short notice, choice goods in home made baking; also, all kinds of salads and cold lunches. Pure ice cream by the quart, gallon or dish with cake. Everything first-class and prices reasonable.

NOTICE.

Those who failed to get a copy of Coquette Polka owing to our supply being exhausted, can now secure one, as we have received another supply.
A. W. FISCHER, No. 221 Summit street, up stairs.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

$60,000 SAVED TO THE PEOPLE OF LUCAS COUNTY

BY THE BUYERS' AND MERCHANTS' BENEFIT COMPANY.

We pay you 4 per cent. on all the money you have to spend. WE FURNISH COUPON BOOKS FREE, and when you have made purchases among the following dealers amounting to $100 we pay you $4 in cash for each book used. These dealers are willing to divide their profits with you. Patronize them. They will gladly accept coupons to the amount of each purchase, and want every person in Toledo and vicinity to avail himself of this easy method of saving 4 PER CENT. ON ALL THE MONEY HE HAS TO SPEND. If you have no coupon book at your house, call at our office and get one free. Report at office refusal of any dealer to accept coupons.

THE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS BENEFIT CO., 136 ST. CLAIR ST. (Old Bee Building.)

DEALERS

Clothing.
John N. Mockett, 213-215-217 Summit st.

Furniture.
Conant Bros. Furn. Co., Summit and Adams.
Waldvogel Bros., 514 and 516 Summit.

Crockery and Glassware.
Hassenzahl Crockery Co., 231-234 Summit street.
Toledo Bazar, 507 Summit.

Hardware.
J. C. Weeber & Co., 1007 Cherry st.
H. E. Kuhlman & Co., 620 St. Clair st.

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper.
Brown, Eager & Hull, 409-411 Summit.

Bicycles and Toys.
Colton & Hickox, 326 Summit.

Real Estate.
Cushing's Real Estate Exchange, 612 Madison.

Sewing Machines.
A. Austin, 317 Adams street.

Trunks and Leather Goods.
Eggeman, Duguid & Co., 315 Summit st.

Lumber.
The Gashe Lumber Co., 1120 Cherry st.

Jewelers and Opticians.
J. G. Kapp, 415 Summit.
Roulet & Baker, 305 Summit.
J. W. Flowers, 516 Adams.
L. Beckmann, 319 Adams.
I. O. Wilson, 1619 Broadway.

Cents' Furnishers.
Hough & Barber, Summit and Madison.

Harness.
A. E. Rood, 114 St. Clair.

Awnings, Tents, &c.
Breyman Bros., 26-28 Summit st.

Bakery.
W. F. Brenzinger, 608 Adams st.

Hose.
H. G. Weber, 837 Summit st.
J. H. Schaefer, 632 S. St. Clair st.

Carriages and Repairs.
John Bladon & Son, 134 and 136 Ontario.

Business Colleges.
Toledo Business College, 516 to 520 Summit.

Confectionery.
E. A. Tuffey, 413 Adams.

Carpet Cleaning.
Pearl Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, Phone 1022.

Potting Works.
Hoppe & Strubb Bottling Works, 713 Adams.

Flour and Feed.
Fallis & Co., 603 Monroe street.

Furriers.
Alaska Fur House, 403-405 Adams.

Rubber Stamps.
W. W. Boardman, 409 St. Clair.

Artists' Materials.
Kate E. Bissell, 423 Adams.

Dentists.
Dr. A. T. Kline, 325 Superior.
Dr. J. J. Barber, 315 Superior.
Cook & Thompson, Superior and Adams.

Livery and Baggage.
Joseph Popp, 216 to 224 St. Clair.
Toledo Transfer Co., 514 Madison.

Laundry.
Buckeye Steam Laundry, 31 St. Clair.

Sewer Pipe and Plaster.
Kind, Augsbach & Co., 131 to 151 S. St. Clair.

Painters.
John Brereton & Co., 318 Summit.

Pictures and Frames.
Woodruff Bros., 313 Cherry st.

Photographs.
C. L. Lewis, 311 Superior st.

Dye Works.
Ohio Steam Dye Works, 422 Summit.

Tailors.
Merchant Tailors' Misfit Clothing Parlors, Madison and Superior.
P. Hassenzahl & Son, 324 Cherry.
Star Tailoring Co., 606 Summit.
S. H. Calisch, 415 Summit.

Music and Musical Instruments.
Whitney's Music House, 219 Summit.

Job Printing.
Bee Job Rooms, 136-138 St. Clair.

Sanitary Ex. and Sewer Co.
The Voute Excavating Co., 413 St. Clair street.

Druggists.
R. C. Spohn, 2145 Monroe.
Richmond & Strong, Monroe and Huron.
Emery & Hone, 701 Cherry.
T. B. Huston, Adams and Warren.
L. T. Schaefer, 2025 Canton ave.
Dorr Street Pharmacy, 1207 Dorr st.

Fish Market.
Fulton Fish Market, 339 St. Clair st.

Grocers and Meat Markets.
E. A. Rood, 625 St. Clair st.
E. G. Ashley, 36 and 38 Summit.
Hoyt & Ryder, 623 Adams.
F. W. Meinert, 1617 Adams.
F. A. Emch, 1616 Adams.
C. H. Faulkner, 604 Lagrange.
S. R. Wilcox, 606 Lagrange.
J. M. Price, 916 Washington.
J. R. Lee, 914 Washington.
Just & Co., 732 Bush.
Joseph Neuer, 734 Bush.
J. Schuller, 1219 Cherry.
Schrauder Bros., 1001 Cherry.
C. P. Vogel, 541 South St. Clair st.
Schurtz Bros., 723 S. St. Clair.
C. H. Hall, 1616 Broadway.
E. S. Knappen, E. Broadway and Woodville.
Henry Dieckman, 520 Galena st.
Fred Wittman, 522 Galena st.

AUBURNDALE.
Fred K. Quine, druggist.
W. J. Cowan, Flour and Feed. 'Phone 815.
Smith & Butts, Hardware, 3201 Monroe.
Geo. E. Crosby, Groceries and Meats.

IPLIN JUNCTION.
Wakefield & Calkins, Groceries and Meats.

MAUMEE.
A. F. Files, Druggist and Stationer.
Pfleghaar Bros., Meats.
A. H. Plant, Shoes.
Van Rensselaer & Co., Groceries.

WATERVILLE.
E. A. Smith, Meats.
J. H. Stover, Groceries.
D. W. Caufield & Son, Groceries.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING JULY 2, 1892.

A BUSY CAREER

Has Been That of Grover Cleveland,

Democracy's Great Candidate for President,

And His Honors Have Been Well Earned.

Summary of His Life and His Family.

He Was the Fifth of Nine Children of a New Jersey Clergyman—His Rise from Sheriff to Chief Magistrate of the Nation—Position on National Issues—His Brilliant Wife.

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837, and is therefore in his fifty-sixth year. He was the fifth of the nine children of the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, a clergyman of the Persbyterian church and a graduate of Yale college, says the Chicago Times. Mr. Cleveland's mother was Annie Neal, the daughter of an Irish merchant in Baltimore. On the paternal side, Mr. Cleveland is English. His first ancestor in this country was Moses Cleveland, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1635, and settled in Woburn, Mass. His great-grandfather was Dr. Aaron Cleveland, a graduate of Harvard and an Episcopal minister in Philadelphia, where he was a close friend of Benjamin Franklin, in whose house he died in 1757.

The widow of Dr. Cleveland opened a small store in Salem, Mass., after his death, and with the income thus derived she supported and educated her large family of sons. This circumstance is mentioned as being typical of the Cleveland family. They have never been rich, but they have never been dependent. Any worthy employment, however humble, they have been willing to adopt. They are found in alternate generations preachers, mechanics, lawyers, tradesmen—always blessed with more children than dollars, but never losing their hold on education and social position.

Had a Talent for Writing and Speaking.

One of Dr. Cleveland's sons, also named Aaron, was apprenticed to a hatter. At the age of 30 he owned a business in Norwich, Conn. But even while working among the blocks he cultivated a talent for writing and speaking, and became so popular that he was elected to the legislature. He made himself one of the most prominent members during the session by introducing a bill for the abolition of slavery in Connecticut. He afterward became a Congregational minister and died in 1815. He said that he wished no encomium pronounced upon him save that he had been a good American citizen. He left thirteen children, the youngest of whom was the mother of Arthur Cleveland Coxe, who is now bishop of western New York.

The second of the thirteen, William Cleveland, was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. He was a silversmith at Worthington, Mass. His greatest reputation was that of being an honest and thorough workman and this is verified by the fact that watches of his make are still in use and still serviceable. His son, Richard Cleveland, graduated from college in 1824, and, having spent all his money, obtained a situation as tutor in Baltimore, and it was there that he met the charming Annie Neal. It was five years before he was able to save money enough to marry, but in 1829 he was offered the pastorate of a small Congregational church at Windham, Conn., and there Miss Neal became his wife.

Born in New Jersey.

From Windham they went to Portsmouth, Va., and from there to Caldwell, N. J., where Stephen Grover was born. He was named for the pastor who had preceded his father in the church. In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y., and here Grover grew to his fourteenth year among the sturdy country boys. When he was 8 years old he entered the district school. From there he went to the academy. But he remained only a short time, when it became necessary for him to take a clerkship in the village store at a salary of $50 a year. This was to be doubled the second year if the young clerk proved worthy and honest. But before that time Richard Cleveland had become agent of the American Home Missionary society, and his income was increased to $1,000. This was more than he had ever had before. Grover was able to leave the store and return to the academy to finish his preparation for college.

In addition to his regular school training he was instructed in Latin by Dr. Hyde, a retired clergyman. In 1853 his father was called to the church at Holland Patent, about fifteen miles from Utica. He had been there hardly a month when he died suddenly at the age of 49. This event made a complete change in the situation and prospects of the family. The father's income had barely sufficed for the support and education of his children. It became apparent that such of them as were old enough would have to take care of themselves and help to take care of the others. Grover at this time was 18 years old, and, although the gaining of a college education had been the dearest wish of his life, he cheerfully gave it up and went to work.

Began Life in Earnest.

Grover Cleveland's oldest brother, William, was at this time a teacher in the institute for the blind in the city of New York. He procured for Grover the place of clerk and assistant teacher. William had recently graduated from Hamilton college, and under his tuition Grover devoted all his leisure time to studying Latin and English literature. At the end of a year's engagement he returned to his mother's house, where between the times of seeking more lucrative employment he still continued his studies.

He searched for work in Syracuse and Utica, but was unsuccessful, and finally he made up his mind to go west. On his way he stopped in Buffalo to visit his uncle, a stock breeder, named Lewis Allen. Mr. Allen did not approve of the western project. He persuaded his nephew to remain in Buffalo, giving him a piece of work to do in the preparation of a book on American short-horn cattle, for which he was paid $50. Mr. Allen then procured for him a place in a lawyer's office as office-boy. The office was that of Rogers, Brown & Rogers. He at once set to work with the dogged perseverance and unflagging industry which has characterized his whole career to master the rudiments of the law and to make himself. Although living with his uncle two miles out of town, he was always the first to arrive in the morning and the last to go at night. His industry was appreciated, and in a few months he was given a salary of $4 a week. This was increased from time to time, and shortly after his admission to the bar in May, 1859, he was made managing clerk at $500 a year. In 1861 this had risen to $1,000 a year, and then, at the age of 25, he left the office to become assistant district attorney of Erie county.

Early Offices.

This position, like every other public office he has ever held, came to him without any solicitation on his part. He was reluctant to accept it because the salary was only $600 a year.

He was already practicing the most rigid economy in order that he might support his mother. He yielded, however, to the advice of his friends, who pointed out to him the value of a public position in making a young lawyer known to the profession. He entered upon his new work with all the energy and zeal of youth. The district attorney lived 25 miles out of town, and therefore most of the work devolved upon the assistant. He was in attendance at every one of the 12 grand juries which met during each of the three years of his term in office, and presented in full the large majority of the cases. Nearly all of the indictments during that period were drawn by him, and more than half the cases he tried in court.

On more than one occasion he conducted four cases before a jury, won a favorable verdict in each, and sat down at 8 o'clock in the evening to make preparations for the next day, not rising from his desk until 3 o'clock in the morning. Eight o'clock found him again at the office for the day's contest with some of the best criminal practitioners in the county.

In 1865 he was the democratic candidate for the office of district attorney, but was defeated by Mr. Bass, one of his intimate friends and afterward his partner. In 1867 M. Dorsheimer having been appointed by President Johnson United States district attorney, offered Mr. Cleveland the position of assistant, but the offer was declined, and at his suggestion the place was given to Oscar Folsom, who subsequently became Mr. Cleveland's partner.

Mr. Dorsheimer related that one day in the autumn of 1870 Mr. Cleveland came into his office and asked for advice on a personal matter. He had been offered the nomination for sheriff of Erie county. For various reasons he hesitated to accept it. There were two reasons in favor of doing so. One was that the office would afford him much leisure time, which he could devote to self-improvement, and the other was that he would be enabled to save money, which he had yet no opportunity of doing. Mr. Dorsheimer advised him to accept. He did so and was elected. He used the opportunities of the position as he said he would. He saved considerable money, and every moment of his liesure time was devoted to study.

A Stronger and Broader Man.

At the expiration of his term of office, when he returned to the bar, he was noticeably a stronger and broader man than he had been before and at once took a higher position than he had ever held. In 1881 corruption in the city government of Buffalo had grown so rampant that it was felt necessary that decisive steps must be taken to check it. The eyes of the community seemed instinctively to turn to Grover Cleveland. He was nominated for mayor by acclamation and was elected by a majority of 1,600.

During the short time that he remained in office, being raised to the governorship before the expiration of his term as mayor he saved the city more than $1,000,000 by preventing the consummation of corrupt schemes and bargains by the city council. He displayed indomitable pluck and grit, a thorough knowledge of the law, a clear perception of the needs and rights of the city and of the best way to secure them, and a sincere determination to place the public interests above the claims of party. He showed how easily a man who is thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest can gain victory over corrupt abominations. On assuming office in January, 1882, the new mayor called the attention of the city council to the dangerous condition of the Hamburg canal and suggested the urgent necessity of building an intercepting sewer.

He recommended that the work be done under the direction of a committee of citizens, but this proposal did not suit the common council, who were not willing to lose so good an opportunity for stealing the public money. They advertised for proposals, and the lowest bid they received was $1,568,000. Mayor Cleveland persisted in his plan, had a bill carried through the legislature, and nominated five commissioners to the common council, who at once rejected them. At the next meeting of the board he sent in the identical five names again, and this time they were confirmed by a vote of 17 to 8.

This commission put the work into the hands of Col. Waring, under whose supervision it was done at a cost of $764,000, thus saving $800,000, which the city fathers under almost any other mayor would have divided among themselves.

As President.

When Mr. Cleveland went to Washington after his election to the presidency in 1884, he became an object of great interest to the people of that city—more of an object of interest than any other president for years. He was comparatively unknown to the politicians and officials there, and his title of "a man of destiny" had preceded him. Man of destiny he may have been, but he was certainly a man of sound common sense. He arrived at the white house with a full and complete realization of the gravity of the problems that were before him, and in the light of subsequent events it is apparent that he said to himself: "Well, here's four years of hard work. The best thing to do is to tackle it immediately."

He was informed as to how other presidents did their work. Some of their methods appealed to him and he adopted them. But it seems to have been his notion that he was on duty all the time. He examined documents, he prepared state papers, he received visitors, he entertained, he presided at cabinet meetings. It was only when bed time came that the affairs of the country were thrown off his mind.

The first impression that those who had never met him got when they called upon him was that his sincerity was absolute, and that when he told them he was pleased to meet them he meant it. The expression on his face was that of manly uprightness. He talked clearly and readily and forcibly. He was always logical. He stated beliefs and then explained his reasons for them.

The political history of his administration and the pleasant story of his marriage to a beautiful and brilliant woman are familiar to every American man and woman.

LATEST IN CARD CASES.

A Novel Present for a Young Lady to Make.

The every latest in card cases for gentlemen is rather startling. A salesman in a large jewelry house uptown says it is becoming all the rage, however. Here it is:

A young lady who wishes to present her adored one with something which really expresses her regard for him takes the silk which has covered her shapely limbs to the jeweler's and has him make it into the covering for a handsome leather card or cigar case. For a clasp to the case the bit of gold or silver which has served to hold the stocking in place on the limb of the fair one is used. The depth of appreciation is indicated by the wear the piece of metal shows. Sometimes the metal is engraved with the monogram of the person who is to be presented with the case.

"We have had so many come to us recently," said the jeweler, "that we hardly notice it now. Some young ladies bring us packages to be made into cigar or card cases and look so conscious and confused that we, knowing what the bundles contain, do not open them until the ladies leave the place. And this is a good way for a modest miss to do. She may leave her silk and clasp and we will never know, while she is present, what is in it, but we can guess."

PLOT FOR A SOCIETY DRAMA.

He (at the window)—She became estranged from her father when she married Prince Dago.

She (at the window)—Has his heart ever softened towards her?

He—No, but it will. She has returned to America and sings "Home, Sweet Home" in front of the house every afternoon.—Life.

ADLAI STEVENSON.

He Has a Splendid Life Record,

Both as a Man and as a Democrat.

A Standby of the Party and an Active Worker—A Character Without a Stain.

Bloomington, Ills., July 2.—Mr. Stevenson's political record begins with the era of Stephen A. Douglas.

It is true that he talked politics when a member of the debating calss at Centre college, but that was only in an amateur way. His real practical experince with affairs of state began in 1858, when those giants of that generation, Douglas and Lincoln, were conducting their memorable canvass in every part and corner of Illinois for the United States senatorship, for which the republican and democratic conventions had nominated them.

Mr. Stevenson met Mr. Douglas during that campaign. He had heard several of the joint debates held by Lincoln and Douglas, and one night in Bloomington he met Mr. Douglas. Stevenson was then just a little more than 2 years old, yet he had attained a prominence which won for him a place on the reception committee which greeted Mr. Douglas upon his arrival in Bloomington. The meeting resulted in a lasting friendship between Douglas and the young lawyer.

Mr. Stevenson spoke a number of times during the campaign, and he has appeared ever since in every contest waged between the republican and democratic parties. He has several time been a delegate to various state conventions, but never has been a member of the state or national democratic committee. His partner, Mr. Ewing, has represented him in those details of political measurement.

Mr. Stevenson has been, nevertheless, a power in the democratic organization of the Prairie state. He was on the McClellan electoral ticket in 1864, a delegate to the national convention in 1884 and also to that of 1892. He has spoken in advocacy of every democratic candidate in the state of Illinois from the time that he made his appearance in the political world. He has argued, too, for every democratic candidate upon the national tickets, and never has his voice been heard in support of any other cause.

He took the stump for Douglas, for McClellan, for Seymour, for Greeley, for Tilden, for Hancock, for Cleveland, and again in 1888 for Cleveland, and now he will take it for Cleveland and Stevenson.

It was on June 30, 1884, when Adlai Ewing Stevenson first saw Cleveland, the man with whom his destinies are now so intimately entwined. I was in the capitol on the hill at Albany, when the committee of notification waited upon Mr. Cleveland to notify him of his nomination. The result of that meeting was similar to the result following the meeting between Douglas and Stevenson in Bloomington in 1858.

Douglass had become interested in the young lawyer and Cleveland, 26 years later, became as thoroughly interested in the Illinois leader. The outcome of it all was that Mr. Cleveland, on July 7, 1885, appointed Mr. Stevenson first assistant postmaster general.

Turned Out 4000 Postmasters.

When First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson went into office he found 40,000 republican postmasters enjoying the profits of many years of republican dominion.

When First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson went out of office he left 40,000 loyal Jeffsonian, rock-ribbed, Jacksonian democrats in the place of the 40,000 republicans. He had acted upon the principle that To the victors belong the spoils."

Those who have closely read the newspapers will remember that because of this fact Tammany gave its hearty support to Mr. Stevenson at Chicago.

Those who were in the convention hall will remember with a thundering clamor arose when one of the speakers, who helped to nominate Mr. Stevenson to the vice presidency, declared that in the one democratic national administration since the war he had seen the embodiment of the doctrine which Wm. L. Marcy, governor of the Empire state, enunciated during those days before the Albany regency dreamed that he would ever be at one time a Cleveland and a Hill in New York state.

To-day the correspondent talked with ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson about the doctrine of the spoils belonging to the victors. Here is what Mr. Stevenson said:

"I believe that if a democrat be elected president of the United States he should have a cabinet of democrats to advise him. I believe if a democrat be elected president of the United States he should have in the departments under him in every federal office of an executive nature a democrat to sympathize with and support him.

"The policy which a democratic president is called upon to enforce, in obedience to the will of the people who give him his great trust, can only be properly performed if those who look at these policies from fully hearts and with friendly eyes. Upon this belief I acted when I was first assistant postmaster general.

"The people of the United States had seen fit to take the democratic party the guardian of our national fortunes. What, then, more natural, what, then, more logical, than that those guardians should be selected from that party which had placed in control the man who was to be held responsible."

Does not Pose as a Headsman.

"I do not wish to pose as a headsman, a man with an axe in his hand, but I do wish to see it distinctly understood that public office being a public trust should be held and performed by trustees who are in sympathy with him who ultimately is to be held responsible."

The story of how Mr. Stevenson treated democrats while he was First Assistant Postmaster-General ought to be familiar by this time to every one in the land.

There is no doorkeeper to the entrance of his office, there was no red tape, no cards, he never refused to see a man who came there after office hours and wanted to transact some democratic business or take a train that afternoon.

While Mr. Stevenson was First Assistant Postmaster-General he made friends in forty thousand towns and cities in the United States. There isn't a hamlet, be it ever so small, where he can go and not find loyal supporters.

Spy republican spies, emissaries acting in the interest of Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid—have been in Bloomington to-day endeavoring to find vulnerable points in Mr. Stevenson's democracy.

They have failed. They have met republican friends who have told them that they had better give up the job.

Mr. Stevenson has been a democrat. Mr. Stevenson is a democrat, and his friends believe that he will be the democratic vice-president along with the democratic president, Grover Cleveland.

Not Much on Style.

Mr. Stevenson is not much of a man for dress; he clothes himself well, but does not go in for style. He wore at the Chicago, and is still wearing, a straw hat of the crop of several years ago.

It is a dingy, dusty affair and just the sort of a tile that Evarts would wear if by any chance that venerable Gothic statesman were to abandon his eighteenth century high hat and take to a modern head covering of straw.

Mr. Stevenson has a good voice and there is fervor in his oratory born of his southern ancestry. At times he makes long pauses between his phrases and sentences bring out with dramatic emphasis the powerful points of his arguments. He gesticulates freely and generally with considerable grace.

Chief among Mr. Stevenson's traits are his love of home and family and his fidelity to his friends. He is a sincere wholesouled, honest man, against whose personal character not even his bitterest political foes have ever brought any charges.

His Character Without a Stain.

His record in business, social and political lines is free from any suspicion of wrong-doing. He began life without any advantages of wealth or position and by his own individual efforts has come to the front.

He has a happy family, owns a fine home on Chestnut street, on the edge of Franklin Park, has some other real estate elsewhere, is president of a local coal mining company and is worth about $100,000.

SHE SOLD THE HOUSE.

How the Widow Jones Was Induced to Part with Her Home.

"Yes," said the engineer of long experience to a reporter, "railroading is an exciting, yet an attractive life. It has its 'aches and pains,' but nevertheless the 'goodies' and 'sweets,' too, if one may put it so.

"I remember a peculiar accident that happened to me on one of my trips not long ago. To go back a little, I will say that one of the many sharp curves on the road is on a fifty-foot hill that slopes down to an old farm-house. This house was occupied by an old woman known as the 'Widow Jones.' She had been asked many times to sell out to the railroad, for fear that some accident would happen her and her home. But the widow had refused just as often, and things went on thus.

Well, you see, one night about 10 o'clock as we struck the curve at a good speed the engine broke from the train, left the track and went rolling down the hill. The fireman jumped safely, but I was not quick enough. The next moment found the engine crashing through Widow Jones' house, with myself all mixed up in the debris. I picked myself up just in time to see the widow crawl out of her bed and make a 'bee line' from the house.

"Next day I knowingly smiled as I read in the paper the transfer, 'Widow Jones to the B. R. R.'"

DEATH BY DROUTH.

Awful Prospect for Northern Mexico.

In Consequence of Not Having Had Rain for Two Years There Is No Crop.

Laredo, Tex., July 2.—The great drouth which has been prevailing over northern Mexico and portions of southern Texas on the lower Rio Grande border for the last two years continues unbroken, except in spots. The live stock industry on the range has been almost annihilated and the total failure of crops, except in the irrigated districts, has resulted in extreme suffering among the flockmasters and poorer classes. The situation in the state of Durango and parts of Coahuila is extremely critical. All vegetation, with the exception of the hardy mageuy plant, is literally burned up, and there is no prospect of a crop next season. The famous Laguna county, in which a few years ago were raised the finest cotton crops produced in the world, is now a desert. At Lerdo, which is an industrial center of considerable importance, the wealthiest citizens have subscribed liberally toward a fund to be used in establishing lunchrooms, where the poor and suffering classes are to be fed free of charge. In Durango only the prompt action of the government has prevented actual starvation.

To provide the poor against suffering, one of the first acts on the part of the government several months ago, when the effects of the drouth first began to be felt, was to contract for the importation of a large consignment of corn from the United States. This was sold at a low price to the poorer classes, and soon stopped the dealings of speculators who were beginning to reap a rich harvest by getting a corner on shipments and putting up their price to an exhorbitant figure.

Several hundred thousand bushels of corn have been shipped from the United States into the northern states of Mexico, most of it going into Durango and Coahuila. If no crops are secured in Durango and Coahuila this season, it is likely that more serious results will follow than are felt at present. It is not believed that the general government or the state authorities will permit the continuance of any suffering that they can reach, but they are remote sections from which no complaint would probably ever be heard, even though the people were in the direst want.

In order to put down the price of corn to a minimum, the Mexican congress, acting upon suggestions of President Diaz, has lately been considering the advisability of removing all duties on that product.

The interstate duties have already nearly all been removed temporarily. Notwithstanding this woeful condition of the country, there is great industrial activity, and the money dispensed by Americans in mining enterprises and the building of the extension of the Mexican International railroad has been of great benefit to the country. In Texas the drouth regions is confined to the extreme lower Rio Grande frontier.

For months the poorer classes have been subsisting almost entirely on the contributions of food sent from other parts of the state. The relief committee at Rio Grande City have issued a circular stating that they have 3,545 sufferers on their list in Starr and Hidalgo counties, and that the list is constantly growing. They appeal for continued aid in sustaining their semi-starving people until nature provides relief.

WHY YOUR BIKE COSTS.

It is a Most Perfect Piece of Mechanism.

The question why the high-grade bicycle costs so much—a sum beyond the means of the ordinary wage-earner—is often asked. In the first place the bicycle must be made on the interchangeable principle, so that a missing or broken part can be supplied by the factory at once.

All such parts undergo a rigid system of inspection, being submitted to the severe strains which they must stand while the machine is in use. Main parts, like the sprocket wheel hubs, bearings, etc., are gauged, the allowance for variation being one-quarter of a thousandth.

A variation in excess of this throws the piece out. The method of "stringing" the wheels is thus described: "The outer ends of the spokes are threaded in order to enter the hardened brass nipple, the cap of which is, of course, on the outer side of the rim.

The boy who strings the wheel up merely tightens the nipples sufficiently to hold the parts together. After this the wheel goes to an expert workman, who tightens the spokes, bringing them all under the desired tension. The wheel is then mounted on an axle and turned, a piece of chalk held near the rim serving to indicate any irregularity.

To correct such defects and make the wheel perfectly true the nipples are tightened or loosened. This is a simple matter, and yet one requiring great judgment. The brazing of the joints and the making of the felloe or iron to receive the rubber tire are also operations requiring the greatest precision and delicacy of handling.

In short, there is no part of the modern bicycle that can be turned without the minutest attention to detail. The day has not come when it can be made factory-fashion.—Iron Age.

A New York man who started in the dry goods business less than two months ago, claiming to have $10,000 cash capital and real estate valued at over $100,000, has made an assignment.

THERE ARE MANY VISITORS

In Attendance at the World's Fair Grounds.

Erection of the Buildings a Great Sight,

And Very Interesting—Interest in the Exposition Abroad—The Sunday Question—Notes.

Chicago, July 2.—The world's fair grounds and buildings, now nearing completion, are so renowned as a most beautiful and interesting spectacle that not only do from 5,000 to 12,000 people a day, at a cost of 25 cents apiece, inspect them, but the great majority of travelers who pass through Chicago devote a day or more to the same purpose. Hundreds of distinguished foreigners and thousands of prominent men from the various states of the union have availed themselves of this privilege, and it is not exaggeration to say that all, without exception, have been most agreeably surprised at the splendor and magnitude of what they witnessed, and have departed very enthusiastic over the bright prospects of the fair. Several hundred of the returning delegates of the late republican national convention at Minneapolis inspected the wonders of Jackson park while in Chicago. Nearly all of the delegates to the democratic convention at Chicago have done the same. The exposition authorities have committees to show visitors about and explain details to them.

Three world's fair commissioners from France are now in Chicago, to erect and decorate the building which will be the headquarters of France at the fair, and to complete arrangements for installing the French exhibit. They are Baron de Vialar, M. Rene Dubuisson and M. Henri Motte. They say that France will have an exhibit unrivaled by that of any other nation and that will eclipse anything of the kind ever previously undertaken by the French government. They have asked for 200,000 square feet additional space. The French building is to be one of the finest of foreign structures and decorated most artistically under direction of M. Motte, who is a celebrated painter and decorateor.

A plan to utilize all the schoolhouses in Chicago as dormitories for teachers visiting the world's fair is being agitated. Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, jr., one of the lady managers, advanced the idea, which has been generally approved. She says there are more than 300,000 school-teachers in the country, who will probably attend the fair, and that a nominal fee from a reasonable proportion of them would pay the expenses of transforming every school-house in Chicago into a lodging-house and keep it in perfect order. There are nearly 250 public school buildings, all of them large structures, which could be thus utilized. It is believed that the majority of the teachers of the country will spend a portion at least of their vacation in viewing the exposition. If they could be provided with lodgings as indicated, at a mere nominal expense, they would surely be greatly accommodated.

Interest Abroad.

Not to belong to a woman's world's fair committee is now regarded by titled and aristocratic European women as a positive lack of distinction. Indeed, the interest in the exposition displayed by prominent and influential women in most of the European countries is truly remarkable. The exhibit of women's work is sure to be very comprehensive and complete, and, it is believed, surprising.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, who has recently returned from a European tour, reports that the women of Europe, particularly of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, are deeply interested in the world's fair, and are working hard to make the woman's branch of it a splendid success. The women's commissions, which have been formed in these countries, include many of the most distinguished and honored women known at court. The outlook is most promising for a great exhibit of women's industrial, educational and charitable work, from both this country and from abroad.

Chief Ives, who is in Europe in the interest of the fine arts department of the world's fair, has written that the French and American artists in Paris are all agog with enthusiasm for the fair. The American artists are hard at work, and their section of the exhibit will be unexpectedly large and of the highest order. Chief Ives had several conferences with Commissioner Proust, who is the chief of the fine arts department of the French exhibit, and finds the representative men of French art circles active and in earnest to make their display exceptionally fine and surpassing in extent anything formerly accomplished.

Sunday Question.

Labor asks that the world's fair be open on Sunday. The labor organizations of the country are fast putting themselves on record to that effect, and there can be no question that the working classes are practically unanimous in favor of an open fair. The resolutions by which, as a rule, the labor organizations express their sentiments on the question, all take the ground that the exposition will be, in the broadest and highest sense, a great educator, improving, developing and elevating the higher faculties; that some of the most important lessons it will teach will be in the line of industrial art and mechanical science, and therefore of special value to workingmen; and that it should be their privilege, as it is their right, to examine and study the best results of the work and skill of their brother toilers, on the only day when their time is their own. Many of the resolutions declare that an open fair, much more than a closed one, would be promotive of morality.

Turkish Exhibit.

Those who have been charged with the preparation of the Turkish exhibit are making very extensive preparations to have it of superior merit and interest. They will charter a large ship to transport the exhibit. They will bring over 400 native Turks arrayed in their national costumes. They will reproduce at Chicago a street in Constantinople with all its peculiar crookedness and narrowness and its interesting bazars and restaurants. The bazars will be filled with salable articles of Turkish manufacture. The expedition to Chicago will start from Constantinople and will call at all Turkish ports for reinforcements and articles to be placed on exhibition. Adrianapolis and Philoppolis have caught the fever and will do as much as the capital to make the Turkish exhibit a success. The exhibit will include a reproduction in miniature of the Mosque of St. Sophia. This has never been reproduced in any Christian country, and for its reproduction at Chicago special permission of the sultan had to be obtained.

Notes.

The Indian exhibit at the world's fair will include representatives of every tribe from the extreme north to Terra del Fuego.

The Woman's Pharmaceutical Association of Illinois is planning to conduct a model pharmacy in the Illinois building at the world's fair.

Japan has applied for space in the world's fair mines and mining building for a mineral exhibit. It will include a fine collection of the celebrated Japanese alloys and bronze preparations.

South Burmah and the East Indies intend to have a worthy exhibit at the exposition. The Chamber of Commerce of Kurrachee has appointed Jehangir H. Kothari, a prominent wealthy merchant of Kurrachee, special commissioner to develop an exhibit for the fair.

A schooner is now being fitted out at Halifax to go to the arctic regions to get ten or twelve Esquimo families, fifty or sixty persons in all, for exhibtion at the world's fair. Dogs, fishing implements, utensils and everything necessary to show Esquimo life, will also be procured.

An exhibit of bells will be shown at the world's fair by a large manufacturing concern in this country, and the firm is planning to display it in a reproduction of the Tzar Kolokol (king of bells), the famous broken bell of Moscow, which is 22 feet in diameter and 21 feet 3 inches high, weighs 443,772 pounds, and is used as a chapel.

The Paper Trade Club of Chicago, representing nearly all the paper manufacturers of the city, is arranging for an interesting display at the world's fair. The club expects to put up a complete paper mill on the grounds and show the process of making paper from the pulp to a finished card in the shape of a world's fair souvenir.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society will exhibit at the world's fair, among many other interesting articles, a collection of specimens of old colonial and state bank money. It has already gathered several hundred specimens. One of the most interesting is a Mormon bill bearing the signature of J. Smith, the originator of the Mormon faith.

INTERESTING LETTERS

Which are Soon to be Sold in England

If the Royal Family Does Not Interfere—Some of the Escapades of Victoria's Father Set Forth.

London, July 2.—The private advisers of the royal family can scarcely be aware of the nature of some of the letters in the collection of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, or steps would be taken to prevent the contemplated offer of them at public sale. Sir Thomas Phillips, who lived at Middle Hill, Worcestershire, was well known as a collector of autograph letters, and was justly proud of what came to be known as the Bibliotheca Phillippia.

Among his treasure trove is a series of letters addressed to General Grenville, a member of the household of the gallant Duke of York, who flourished at the beginning of the present century. Many of these refer to the private life of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. In the spring of 1788 the young prince, then in his nineteenth year, was at Geneva, in charge of his tutor, Baron Wangenheim. The young prince seems to have been a terrible trouble to his tutor, who reports him as "becoming not only a gallant, but a libertine." He seemed to have boycotted his tutor, and, the baron reports, "goes everywhere alone, whether driving or riding."

In the following year, after frequent requests addressed to the King and the Prince of Wales for permission to return to England, the Prince took French leave, and immediately on his arrival was banished to Gibraltar. Baron Wangenheim being thus, to his great delight, deprived from his onorous position, disappeares from the correspondence, and there enters on the scene one Colonel Symes, who is sent off to Gibraltar to look after the young Prince, whom he "finds is well, though not too well pleased with his situation here or my arrival."

July 9, 1790, Colonel Symes writes from Gibraltar a letter of 11 pages, in which he describes the growing scandals which surrounded the young Prince, with a fullness and frankness compatible only with a confidential letter. Four months later there is another letter making urgent application for a loan of money to meet any pressing exigency to be used in cases where promptitude is indispensable to prevent Prince Edward from appearing in a situation disagreeable to all.

A quarter of century later, when the young Prince had become Duke of Kent and married and settled down, there is another bundle of letters, in his own hand, recording, amongst other things, the birth of the young lady who, in after time, was to be Queen of England, and to establish the most decorous court known in ancient and modern history.

THE TOURIST'S FOE.

The Unterrified Baggage Smasher's Plan of Operations.

"What will become of my baggage?"

That is the question uppermost when, with the advance of summer, migratory humanity is up and away in quest of cool spots at the seaside, among the mountains, or, best of all, on the shores of our northern lakes. Everybody who can spare the time or afford the cost takes an outing during the summer, and the trip is always anticipated with delight, except for one depressing thought, and that is: "What will become of my baggage?" For verily the vandal baggage smasher is the nightmare of the American traveler's sleeping hours and the terror of his waking moments.

The new trunk cometh forth in the morning bright, beautiful and "smart." Its lock is of chilled steel, its hinges of the toughest wrought-iron and its corners, edges and all vulnerable parts armored like a modern cruiser. It shines with varnish, gleams with polished metal, and its back swells up as if with honest pride at being made the guardian of my lady's wardrobe.

Duly checked, the trunk is hoisted into the baggage car without great damage, for the smasher's opportunities are few at that stage of the game. But he smiles with fiendish expectancy after the train has started, and at once begins making mathematical estimates of the powers of resistance of that and every other piece of baggage intrusted to his care. He lifts one corner of your new trunk and makes a rapid mental calculation of the force with which a body weighing 200 pounds will strike a solid platform if caused to describe a parabola whose directrix is eight feet. He finds that the force of impact will be about eighty tons. If he can cause that trunk to alight upon one corner he reasons that the 80 tons' strain will be sufficient to burst it. And so at the first change of cars your handsome new trunk goes sailing through the air impelled by a mysterious twist of the smasher's wrist only acquired by long practice. It lands on one corner of the cover and its sacred contents are instantly exposed to the vulgar gaze of trainmen and station loafers.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A TINY CIRCULAR SAW.

Probably the smallest circular saw now in use in the world, is the tiny disc, less than a fourth of an inch in diameter, used in a big jewelry establishment for splitting gold pens.

It is of about the thickness of an average sheet of writing paper, and revolves at the rate of 4,000 revolutions per minute.

The high velocity keeps the saw rigid, notwithstanding its extraordinary thinness.—Philadelphia Press.

REWARD OF MERIT.

To secure regular attendance at divine service a Presbyterian church in Lancaster decided to give a medal to each person who attended all the services throughout the year. Last year the sexton was the only person who won a medal.

BICYCLES AND CHURCH GOING.

A committee of the Manchester (N. H.) Central church is going to set aside one of its horse sheds for the use of bicycles. Quite a number of the congregation ride to and from the church on cycles on Sunday as well as during the week.

HE WAS SURE ENOUGH.

"They say Clara is going to marry Jack Bonsanstocks."

"Yes."

"They also say he is a fair catch."

"Yes, it was at a church fair she caught him."

STORM FORECASTS.

Several Disturbances are Coming Soon.

The Turning Point of the Year's Drouth

Will be During the Middle of July—More Information Upon the Formation of Coal.

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St. Joseph, Mo., July 2.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from June 30 to July 4 and July 6 to 10, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 10th, cross the western mountains by close of the 11th, the great central valleys from 12th to 14th and the eastern states about the 15th.

The path of this storm will be well to the north, very hot weather south of it along the middle and southern latitudes, and it will be at its greatest force from 13th to 15th, after passing east of the Mississippi.

A wave of cooler and refreshing weather will move eastward, crossing the western mountains about the 13th, the great central valleys about the 15th and the eastern states about the 17th.

The 1892 drouth, which made its appearance in spots during April and May, will have spread to about its greatest dimensions by the 15th of July, and a fair estimate may then be made as to what will be the effect on crops. The turning point of the drouth will be about the middle of July, but many places will not be relieved till late in August.

I have no reason to change my estimate, made in 1891, that our greatest crops will be found along and north of the 40th parallel, while many local crop failures will be found in the southren part of the United States. Countries of more than 2,000 feet elevation were not generally included among those where crops would fail.

Vegetation and Coal Continued.

Newberry, the geologist, says that quite a number of foreign boulders and other transported rock are found in the coal veins of Ohio. These boulders, in order to be in the coal vein, must have been deposited there while it was forming. How could these numerous foreign rocks get into a coal vein being formed of vegetable decay.

The only means by which foreign boulders and other rock are transported is in deep water by ice or roots of trees and to have this deep water and the forming coal vein at the same time is an impossibility. To form coal from vegetation there must be dry or swamp land afterwards covered with water and with these conditions the boulders are found on the top of the coal veins. But, as Newberry says, there are numerous cases where these rock that have come long journeys are found imbedded in the coal vein, completely immersed in coal.

Remember that these coal imbedded boulders are not otherwise found in the vicinity of the coal veins, but are generally recognized as belonging to rock formations that lie hundreds of miles away to the northward. Now let some advocate give, if he can, any reasonable means by which these foreign stone got to the forming coal beds while vegetation was growing.

Evidently, this proves that the coal veins were laid down in deep water, where coal producing vegetation cannot grow, and indicates that our coal beds came from sources similar to those from whence are the other formations of the earth.

Prof. Vail says that a boulder weighing 200 pounds, found in the middle of a coal seam, is now in the museum at Columbus, Ohio, and is an irrefutable evidence that the coal vein from which it was taken finished its formation after the boulder fell into it and that foreign boulders thus imbedded are often found at Nelsonville and Carbondale, Ohio.

Numerous instances are known where clay seams no thicker than a knife blade are found parting two coal veins, no vegetable fossils in the clay and a foot or more of coal above this clay seam. How could the vegetation exist to form these heavy coal veins above that thin paper clay seam?

Is it not far more reasonable that the coal fell from above into the sea and after a portion of it settled, a great river, at its flood, muddied the water, the clay quickly settling on the first coal vein and after that the carbon that still floated in the waters settled on the clay ocean?

Carbon forms in the stove-pipe or the chimney from smoke, because the oxygen of the atmosphere does not reach the smoke in sufficient quantity to combine with it and form carbonic acid gas. But the greater portion of the carbon which is carried up in the form of smoke forms the gas by uniting with oxygen. This carbonic acid gas is the food of plant life, and although it is not combustible, will not burn, it furnishes the carbon of vegetable growth and is the substance of vegetation which gives its fuel properties.

Carbonic acid gas also unites with or dissolves in water, in the proportion of 2 volumes of gas to 3 of water. There are, therefore, two ways by which carbon in the atmosphere may return to solids of the earth; one through vegetation and one through water. Chemists tell us that there is now about one part of carbonic acid gas in our atmosphere to 25,000 parts of other matter.

The smoke that constantly rises from all kinds of fires, including volcanoes, saturates our atmosphere with carbon and we know that a portion of this comes back to solid earth through vegetation. But does any part of it change back to carbon in any other way?

Tens of thousands of lakes in North America and Northern Europe have their bottoms covered with carbon mud. Many of these lakes have been drained and the black mud at their bottoms is found to be very similar to kennel coal. As a rule these ponds have no vegetation, and therfore this carbon mud could not have come from vegetable decay. It must have been, in the long ages, precipitated from the atmosphere, and as evidence of this the fact that carbonic acid gas readily unites with water has an important bearing.

Another pertinent fact is that where peat is found it is underlaid by this same black carbon mud that we find at the bottom of the lakes, and this is strong evidence that this carbon mud was first laid down, and from it originated the vegetation that forms our peat beds.

Take fresh soot from the stove-pipe, submit it to heated, steam vapors, place it in a vessel of water where light can reach it, and you will see vegetation spring up, propogate their kind and die, and herein we have strong evidence that the carbon produces the vegetation, instead of vegetation producing the carbon

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB

Presents a Pleasing Program This Week.

A Bunch of Roses for the Last June Meeting.

J. F. Cowan Writes of a "Disturber in the Camp"—Sarah Gladden is Called For—Bright Sketch from Eva Best.

TO A TIRED MOTHER.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee that has so much to bear.
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair;
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers holding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing overmuch;
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago,
I did not see it as I do to-day.
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine, till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss the elbow from your tired knee,
The restless, curly head from off your breast,
The lisping tongue that chattered constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again,
If the white feet into the grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints when the days are wet
Are ever black enough to make a frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot
Or cap or jacket on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear it patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But, oh! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head.
My singing birdling from its nest has flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

—Christian Life.

TO AN OLD GUITAR. 1892.

Her slender fingers, jewel-drest,
Stole softly to and fro,
And in and out among the strings,
To tunes of long ago.

The golden ribbon kissed her throat
Where fain his lips would be—
Oh, how he loved her very breath,
His sweet maid Marjorie!

In velvet dress, with silken hose,
And jewels not a few,
Ah, what a cavalier was he,
In seventeen-ninety-two!

My songs are not so quaintly sweet
As those she sang to him,
My love and I no picture make
Like theirs, with time grown dim.

But music lingers still in thee,
And love is just as strong
As when sweet Marjorie was young
And tuned thee to her song.

My love and I will pass away
Some day, and then will be
Another hand to touch thy strings,
And find thy melody.

Do you not wonder, old guitar,
Whose hand 'twill be, and who
Will sing the sweet love-songs to him
Of nineteen-ninety-two?

I am not sad to think it true
(The present is so sweet),
That Joy and Sorrow must unite
To make thy chords complete.

For what is Sorrow, Pain, or Death
To us whose souls are strong!
Time cannot put an end to thee,
Dear Life, and Love, and Song!

—Annie Louise Brakenridge.

THE WAY TO DO—IS TO DO.

Now, don't run away, please; this is not a sermon, but in looking over the want columns of the daily papers teeming with advertisements for workers in this or that field—workers, mark you, not dreamers—one is reminded that in the great want column of life, there is a ceaseless call for skilled laborers. If we can only meet this demand, there is enough for us to do; if we can not no one cares to hear the reason why. People talk of new schemes or inventions and we laugh at them. They accomplish it and we honor them.

We are such an impatient people that each in turn tries to jump the stream by which careful knowledge is attained; if we get across, no matter how, that is all we ask for; and then we begin to scramble up the steep and slippery banks on the opposite shore. We console ourselves by saying who knows how we got over; we're here, that's enough. But the climbing soon shows the difference, and who have made suitable preparation for the journey.

To dream of success, and to put forth the effort which secures success are altogether different affairs; and so, while the requirement was never so great as now, for those who have ability to do and achieve, the world is full of dreamers, talkers, praters, people who imagine they know all things because they can talk about a few, and who really know nothing. The great demand is, show us the proof that you can do these things, of which you boast. Deeds are more potent than words.

At one time when Sparta was in distress, envoys were sent out from the surrounding states to assure her of their willingness to render assistance. One of them made an elaborate address in which he spoke of the generous liberality of his country, and what assistance she would render her sister country. When he had finished, another arose and said, quietly: "What this man has said, I will do." And deeds, not words, is what the present age demands. To insure success in any undertaking implies the harness, the reins and the workshop, and though we may not "hew giants out of rocks," we may "cut heads upon cherry stones," and if we do it skillfully, our ability will be acknowledged.

A BEE-HIVE BADGE.

A beautiful badge is at the club rooms, painted by a member who has a gift with the brush. It consists of about six inches of cream white satin ribbon for the ground, fringed, and bordered with a narrow band of leaf brown, shading into gold. A full blown and half blown water lily with bud and stem are painted above this, a perfect brown bee-hive with the bees buzzing around it. It is a neat, pretty thing and any one may see it by calling at the room of ye editor or it will be sent by letter to any one for inspection, to order from if one wanted one for herself.

The school board ought to be composed entirely of broad-minded, representative men, whose one idea should be how best to advance the school interests of the city. —Indianapolis News.

Progressive journals say "of broad-minded, representative men and women." There are some things women understand about the health and well-being of children, as well as of their mental advancement, that even representative men are not posted upon. Their value in this official capacity has been well demonstrated in some cities of the east.

A DISTURBER IN THE CAMP.

By J. F. Cowan.

Peepsie was sitting on my lap, helping me to forget in sheer distraction what I wanted to write about, by making crows' tracks and spider webs around the margin of my paper, and asking me to tell him whether they looked most like sheep or angels.

The door opened and his sister came in, looking as though she wanted an invitation to share the amusement.

"Do away an' don't bovver papa ven he vitin'," came in sharp reminder from the artist in ink.

I can't say that I approve of permitting one child to domineer over another; but when the attempt to do it embodies so much spontaneous solicitude and flattery, what sort of a rebuke could one frame? I didn't have any to frame, and his sister didn't think it worth while to frame hers: she let it go bald-headed and without gilding or varnish, from a heart carrying one hundred pounds pressure of white hot indignation over the wrongs and sufferings of a rogue's sister, past, present and future.

"Yes, you'd better not say anything to me! You've been in my room again and torn it all up, you bad boy, you! You pulled my dollies all out of bed and broke one of 'em's sweet little nose, so you did, and scattered everything out of my drawers, and—"

"An' tate 'oor dollie's hair os an' put it on aden, an' but her s'oes wiv papa's bwush; but I did sut ze door ven I tum out, an' 'oo tan lot it an' zen I von't do in an tush 'em aden, an' ——"

But, however interesting the information that was to come, it was unmarketable. She ran off in a state of panic caused by the startling news of the scalping of one of her thirteen precious children, even the assuaging fact that the scalp lock had been restored failing to stay her. George Washington never thought out a more brilliant piece of strategy than that little casual remark of Peepsie's referring to having scalped the doll. It was like a flank movement before daybreak. And it was a mighty lucky one for the young strategist, I can tell you.

"Really, Mary," I felt impelled to say: "This lawlessness has got to be nipped somewhere."

"Nipped! You'd better engage a cross cut saw. It's away past the bud stage, remember," interposed Aunt Keturah, whose sympathies were aroused by Dot's tears.

"But we must draw the line on this thing somewhere. You always defend him."

"No, not in his mischief; but draw it at repentance, where the Bible does. I believe in the Golden Rule. Didn't the precious dear promise you that he wouldn't——"

"When the door was shut and locked, yes."

"No he von't aden; Peepsie von't tush Dot's sings, aden, iss 'oo von't vip him; he von't."

"He promised before: will he remember next time?"

"Wessum, he vill:"

With such trifling interruptions I was enabled to work undisturbed, by organizing my left hand into an army of defense, while the right was kept on a peace footing in the interests of bread and butter for the family.

Among the trifling annoyances incident to this predatory life, I will mention being called upon to make the regular semi-hourly inspection of "Peepsie's ittie tower."

This flower was the gaunt, hard-visaged spectre of a geranium slip which was suffered a place among the potted plants the rogue's mother kept—or tried to keep—on the ledge of the bay window. Now if there was one thing which more than another tended to prevent this youngster's shadow growing larger, it was his intense, I will say compound, interest in helping on every good work in the house, from light embroidery to heavy-weight, spring, neck-and-elbow cleaning. He was ever on hand to assist in setting the plants off and on the table, when they had to be moved, with a generosity that would bear no refusal. His method was to take a plant in each hand by the scruff of the stalk, and drag them across the carpet by a trail well blazed with soil from the up-rooted plants, if not by fragments of the broken pots.

To say that he had a root-and-branch familiarity with the subject of handling house plants would not be exaggerating. This one little scrub I think must have had the knack of clinching its roots through on the under side of the pot and it was this quality of final perseverance rather than its beauty which decided him to adopt it as his own "little tower." It was not a pampered luxuriant plant. It was a modest flower by nature, and shrinking in habits—very. Nothing but the most persistent efforts of its owner to "bring it out" had prevented its being a wall-flower and had forced every visitor at our house to yield an admiring inspection of that "ittie tower."

The celerity with which a ring at the door bell caused it to be dragged from its shelf, and transported by the carpet route and forced upon public attention, became almost as familiar as the little accompanying speech of introduction:

"See my ittie tower? Does 'oo see Peepsie's ittie tower? Peepsie's ittie tower need djink to mate it drow." And off he would rush to deluge it at the sink, and, having loosened its grip, to free it from its environment of clay and subject its underground growing machinery to a more critical examination than could be made through the medium of an opaque pot. Of course the plant grew under such treatment daily persisted in—and there was no lack of persistence, whatever else was lacking—I mean that it grew beautifully less and less until the little familiar dried-up stalk refused longer to serve as a sufficient handle for transportation, and thus earned for itself a much-needed rest in the only way some ever get it—by dying.

Just now, "see Peepsie's ittie tower, papa?" was getting inextricably tangled with my peroration, after the similitude of that Babel of man's speech when the telephone wires get crossed. But one can become used to death, even, if it gives him time enough; and when the "Peepsie's ittie tower need djink to mate it drow," was switched in, I never paused from killing my villain and marrying my hero and heroine, and would soon have had the red fire blazing over it all, and hands washed of the whole crowd, preparatory to a select dinner with a few invited friends, when a hubbub in the dining-room, followed by footsteps and voices entering my room, cheated the gallows.

"Zee ittle tower did need djink in zee pwitty pitsur!" a broken voice was protesting indignantly.

"Don't you think, Harry——"

I came nearer thinking Old Nick than I ever had in my life. That child was a sight for a museum manager. His right arm, up to his shoulder, was painted purple with jelly, while his left had appropriated most of the contents of the custard dish. On his face was a blending of both, and his shoes dripped with gravy. He had climbed to the table and seated himself plump in the middle, on the butter dish, the contents of which made vain attempt to do duty as a bustle. The dinner was ruined and so was my temper.

"Really, Mary," I said with some asperity; "this is the last straw on——"

"It's a whole bale of it," muttered Aunt Keturah.

"Philip Ashton Magruder!" I began sternly, "you are a very, very naugh——"

"Do be as considerate of his feelings as you can, Harry."

"He won't do it aden, Peepsie won't, iss 'oo won't vip him. He won't a—de—n," came in heartbroken sobs from the human core of that heterogenious compound of jelly, custard and brown gravy.

"No, he won't, I know, until the table is set again," wickedly suggested Aunt Keturah.

"Only hear him promise this time, papa; he'll be sure to remember a gain, won't the dear?"

"Wessum, an' Peepsie vant some shune dum."

"Yes, as sure as a rainbow."

We ate a lunch of bread and milk and sent word to our friends the dinner had been postponed. That is not an original definition of mine of what did happen to the dinner, but only a logical sequence. When we came to eat the bread and milk, the "ittie tower" was discovered still "djinking" in the "pwitty pitsur." We ate the bread and thought about the milk; but that precious rogue has promised and life runs smooth again.

THE DANCE OF THE FLOWERS.

A the Acacia, both languid, yet light,
Beaming was Balsam, obstrusive, yet bright;
Coquetting with Crocus, haughty and free,
Dahlia disguising her heart (though you see),
E'er Endive had spoken, was his, like to be;
Fuchsia, now fairy-like, shook her bright bell
Geranium gay went to her, and oh! what a sell;
Haughty Hydrangea had made her his own,
Iris, idly interested, said, "My beau has flown."
Jealous was Jonquil, then with haste made a vow,
Kingly Kingcup should take her, as, with a bow,
Loud, fickle Larkspur, brushed past her in haste,
Murmured, Magnolia, such shocking bad taste!
Noble Nasturtium then said, with much grace,
Orange blossom odoriferous, would suit your sweet face;
Proud was the Peony he led out in style,
Quixotic was Quince he danced single file;
Red was the Rose who tried to attract,
Solemn the Sunflower who sneered at the fact;
The Tuberose slighted in torment though fair,
Unaspiring was Upas, he hid with much care;
Virginal Violet had but little to say,
Wild was the Wallflower, he said, "Only play?"
Xenia Xantippe cried out, "What a clatter!"
Young was Yggdrasil, who said, "Does it matter?"
Zephyr came in, as mad as a hatter.

MRS. POPPY.

WHERE IS SHE?

What has become of Sarah Gladden? Does not she any longer care to wield her broom and in that quaint way of her own help to sweep the long accumulated cobwebs of prejudice against and social iniquity toward, a class of women, without whose co-operation and assistance in the tollsome labor of domestic portend the domain of housewives would be a place without ease or comfort, and the even tenor of family life, that stronghold of ethical laws in the existence of communities and civilized nations, sadly disrupted?

Already apartment and family boarding houses, those hotbeds of idleness and gossip, have assumed alarming proportions, since intelligent and clever women, the only kind competent to discharge the versatile duties in household affairs requiring no less, but far greater skill and circumspection than typewriting, are keenly cognizant of the fact that entering domestic service means ostracism from every plane of society of wage-workers except their own class. They choose hard work and less pay to gain that recognition which men and women have a right to expect under republican institutions.

One is amazed at the columns of "Wanted—Girls" in every paper reaching out inducements of "no washing to do," but we all know the supply falls far below the demand, as there is very little incentive for ambition and only disadvantage to the employe.

Miss Gladden, in colors of the Impressionist, has penned the life of the hotel girl and housemaid as well. But one must admit there are many kind ladies who are considerate of the feelings of those they hire; still I am free to presume those short articles of Sarah's have brought many a blush to the cheek of those perusing them, calling to mind some act or deed similar to those depicted by the writer of them.

Keep on, Miss Gladden; roast them over once in a while on a hot coal fire; it is in your line—whether by actual experience or under an assumed role—your sympathy is with those who deserve amelioration of their condition, sure to bring a better infusion of elements into this line of work; and remember, it is not the torrent of water that hollows the ledge but the continuous falling of the drop.

MRS. T. HEART.

Toledo, June 22, '92.

ROSES AND ROSES.

A writer in Demorest's Monthly discourses at length upon roses, giving numerous traditions concerning them, and various histories; now, while all may not be able to procure said magazine and peruse this learned article, yet many a lesson may we learn from the roses if we only will.

Come, my tired housewife friend, while the dinner is cooking let us skip away to the bushes full of the lovely fragrant blossoms, and gather a bouquet to grace the table when the tired men folks come to dine. Do not say "nonsense" and that you've "no time for such foolishness"—take time for once, and as you gaze at the loveliness of the blossoms, forget the cares which beset and weigh you down, and let their fragrance spetk peace to your soul. Look at these lovely white ones; think you there will be any flowers more pure or beautiful in heaven? I often think of the angels when beholding this bush with its burden of white.

In close proximity blushes the roses of moss, exquisite blossoms with their fringe of green lace. There could have been no such roses in Eden, else Eve would have been satisfied with her lot. Now let us add to our bouquet some of those dark velvet-looking damask ones, and we have a nosegay fit for the gods. A pity to pick them, and yet to-morrow the beautiful petals may carpet the sod and their fragrance be wafted beyond us. So let us enjoy them while they last, remembering likewise to make the most of all the joys which come to us, be they ever so small, else they may slip away ere we grasp them. Some one says they have no roses to "pluck;" poor, starving soul, in this land of plenty. Plant them; let us have roses without stint—roses in the front yard and in the shrub corner; roses by the pantry window, and up the porch, and in the back yard and the by-corners, where the weeds now grow; roses, roses everywhere.

PATIENCE PRIM.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

The brook that threads the forest glade
Whispers, beneath the shade,
His dream of love to listening flowers,
Through the long summer hours;
While myriad insects, in their festive round,
Tune all the air to one rich harmony of sound.

The leaves, which rustle in the breeze,
Make music as they please,
And the soft zephyrs pass along
Echoing the mystic song,
Till the whole woodland like a chantry rings,
With antiphonal hymns, praising the King of kings.

Indolence is the rust of the mind, and the inlet of vice.

Temperance is corporal piety; it is the preservation of divine order in the body.—T. Parker.

He who is learned and does not teach is like a myrtle in the desert.—Ex.

Tranquility is the wish of all. The good, while pursuing the track of virtue, the great, while following the star of glory, and the little, while creeping in the ruts of dissipation, sigh for tranquility, and make it the great object which they ultimately hope to attain.

You can't tell by the length of a man's face what he will do in a horse trade.

The heart and the hand can never be separated in any just estimate of character, nor can we decide which is the more valuable, because either one alone would be comparatively valueless, or rather impossible. Each needs the other, not only to perfect the character, but for its own continued existence.

Many people never learn the full meaning of gratitude. They imagine that its chief office is to make, if possible, some corresponding return. If they would remember that the benefit conferred consists much more in the feeling of kindness, good will, or sympathy which prompts it than in anything actually given or done, they would have a different view of the sort of gratitude that ought to follow.

"A little stream had lost its way
Amid the leaves and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well
Where weary men might turn;
And years went by, and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Has cooled a thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside."

There is gambling in our households and personal expenses, as unjustifiable as in our business ventures. It is gambling to live at a high rate, trusting to luck to meet the bills.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

A Few Useful Suggestions to Housekeepers.

Lard keeps better in tin than in earthen ware, which it penetrates.

When potter's ware is boiled for the purpose of hardening it, a handful or two of bran should be thrown into the water, and the glazing will never be injured by acids or salt.

Old leather contains a considerable percentage of ammonia compounds, which are very slowly soluble. A good way to dispose of old boots, therefore, is to bury them at the foot of an apple tree.

In building a new house it is a good thing to have an attractive hall. It is the first thing to impress a visitor upon entering a house, and the last as he leaves it.

Not only should mattresses be turned and aired at least three times a week, but pillows and bolsters ought to be beaten, shaken and exposed to the fresh air.

When molasses is used in cooking it is a great improvement to boil and skim it before using. The raw, rather unpleasant taste of the poor qualities of molasses is much improved by this process.

A polished floor can be kept looking nice by wiping it over with a cloth saturated with milk.

For mosquito and gnat bites an experienced traveler writes that he uses a solution of alum water as strong as it can be made, adding one-fourth of aromatic vinegar and one-fifth of glycerine. Shake well before using. It will instantly cure the bite.

To make washing easier, a practical housekeeper recommends a compound made of a pound of potash dissolved in a gallon of warm water, and half an ounce of sal ammonia. She adds a cupful of it to the water in which she washes her clothes.

A FLOODED CITY.

This has been a season of unprecedented rainfall and consequent floods all over the country. Whether the great rainmakers, Swisher, Swasher, and Swusher, haing gotten in good readiness to apply deluges at so much per inch, are responsible for the increased rainfall—since thoughts are things, according to new and progressive ideas, and the thoughts of all western farmers, combined with those of the enterprising manipulators of moist atmosphere, may have rendered the rain machines all unnecessary, is a conundrum I leave cheerfully to our best guesser of puzzles. It may interest the Bees if I bring in a little news of a personal character concerning a "looker-on in Venice"—for that was about what any resident of Sioux City, Iowa, might have been called of late. In no section of the country has it accomplished so widespread damage, created such sad havoc, or rendered homeless so many victims as in that bright, enterprising western city. And this independent little city was self-reliant enough to care for its own unfortunates to refuse the offered aid of sister cities, and to just go to work and do for its own in a way that was as highly commendable as it was rare.

All the ladies of the flooded town got together, and, with one accord, fairly promenaded into bolts upon bolts of nice, fresh goods, given them by the different merchants of the city, and they made comfortable many hundreds of human beings that were actually destitute of clothing. These ladies were all ladies of fashion—shining lights in the hospitable world of Sioux City society; but they got together and put their fair hands to the task of love,, and won for themselves names to be remembered with pride.

Here are the three lists of made articles sent in by the three societies formed for the porpose of relief. One sent in one hundred dresses, fifty-five baby slips, one hundred and sixty-five pairs of drawers, five night-dresses, one hundred and sixty-two skirts, one hundred and eleven waists, two hundred and five sheets, and one hundred and seventy-five pillow cases.

Another band sent in one hundred and ninety-eight pillow-slips, fifty-eight children's waists, ninety-one pairs of drawers, ten sheets, and eleven dresses, besides a good deal of material cut and bated. The third society sent one hundred and three pillow-slips, ninety-two sheets, ninety-six pairs of drawers, and twenty-seven dresses. One lady alone made seven hundred button-holes, while the ladies of one church made up 15,000 yards of cloth into articles of clothing and bedding. And, to think of it, the cutting was all done by Mesdames Fitts, Bird, Prugh, Hall, D'Orsay and Beardsley and thirty assistants.

Now it so happens that one of the above mentioned ladies is my own sister, and another happening is that she loves above all things to cut out garments. This love was born with her, and is one of her characteristics. Apropos of this she writes:

"I have had my innate liking for cutting out things pretty well satisfied—as you may guess by the papers sent. I did about three times as much as the other women that were with me. I would sometimes cut out with patterns and sometimes without. When any special order was sent in they would always bring it to me. And here is something as odd as it is comical—nearly all the women I cut for were forty-four bust measure! We had funny ways of marking the things so that they wouldn't get mixed up. When people would bring in the order for certain garments they would invariably tell us their stories, and so we marked them according to the tale of suffering. One was marked 'The Big Woman with the Broken Leg;' another 'The Woman who Sat in the Tree two days;' and still another: 'The Woman Too Dirty to go to the Hospital.'

"An aunt and her little niece, friends of mine, were caught in the flood, and before they could turn around, the water was up to the top of the table. She put the flour barrel on top of the table, then she and the little girl climbed up; lighted two candles, said their prayers, and awaited the end. But some boatman got them out of the window.

"The aunt is washing over a big feather bed and two pillows that got all wet and muddy. I told her she needn't feel bad about it, because she could wash them with the feathers in. Now, don't laugh, because sane people do it, and it 'does' lovely. Just wash them in 'lee water,' as our old Irish member used to say, and then scrub them with a scrub brush. After this, pin them on the line, and turn the hose on them. Dry for two or three days, and they are fine.

"Anent the Corn Palace; the men, at present, don't talk very corn-palacy—I fear the flood has washed all the 'dust' out of their pockets."

I wonder if any of the Bees know what custard pie can be made without milk? Here is how it may be accomplished:

Beat together thoroughly five eggs, five tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little salt. Pour into this one pint of boiling water, stirring briskly while adding the water. Flavor with spices most pleasing to the taste, and complete the pie the same as for other custards. This quantity is sufficient for two pies. They are very nice, and custard made in this manner may be eaten after pickles or any sour fruit by people with weak stomachs, without producing any disagreeable effects.

Dayton, O. EVA BEST.

BEYOND.

Beyond the mountains and the main
Lie lands where roses bloom again,
All glorified;
The sweet, fair roses, white and red,
That in love's bosom found their bed,
And then—have died.

Beyond the valley and the stream
Lie lands where youth's immortal dream
Waits later age;
Therein love lingers, looks, and longs,
And sings the old, familiar songs
On life's worn page.

Beyond! beyond! oh, lands of love!
If close at hand your confines prove
Or far away,
Oh, lands beloved! I grow more fond
Of happy homes that lie beyond
Life's little day.

—W. E. Pabor.

Unselfishness.—There are three kinds of unselfishness—that which springs from a sense of duty, that which springs from a natural benevolence toward one's species, and that which springs from love. The first of these is a conscious unselfishness; the second is so in a less degree; but the third may be and very often is unconscious of itself altogether. None the less it needs to be dragged into the light now and then, and carefully examined, lest it, too, beautiful though it is, should degenerate then and there into something not very far removed from its opposite.

TIMELY TOPICS.

It is interesting, chiefly for people having telephones in their houses, to notice the charges for such instruments made in other countries. In Sweden the present price for a telephone is from $21 to $34 a year. But the telephone companies have adopted the principle that a great many deals with a small profit pay better than a small number at large profits. It has, therefore, been decided to reduce the yearly subscription for a telephone to $3, with an additonal charge of 3 cents for every connection made. At such a rate, no doubt, the telephone will soon render the mail service for short communications altogether useless.

Woman suffrage is a fact in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. There all married women, young or past the age of child-bearing and virgins of mature age and hoping to be mothers some day, have the right to vote for midwives. The male sex is excluded, the females having the monopoly of these elections. Candidates for the position of midwife are, however, approved and nominated by the medical authorities of the state, no vote being counted that is cast for a candidate who has not been indorsed by the doctors. The medical commissioners being all of the male order, the right to vote of the females suffers a considerable restriction by this right of nomination possessed by male doctors.

The chaperoning of a young maiden at watering places or in the seeing of sights in foreign lands is now a recognized female industry. It is not without its trials, and it demands shrewdness, a rare control of temper, and in many cases a knowledge of living languages. There are even dangers connected with the calling; the powers, the limitations, the true value of chaperonage, are not fully determined, although about a year ago a Bostonian brought an action against a Maine mother, as a test case. There is no adequate text book on the subject. The books of etiquette discuss the matter in a superficial manner. "McAllister on Chaperones" itself many parts of the west, something

To readers of the newspapers, the past few weeks must seem to have been marked by an unusual number of railroad accidents. With the increased number of special trains that have been running on account of the political conventions and the phenomenal storms which have visited many parts of the west, something of that kind perhaps was to be expected. But what is remarkable is that very few of the accients appear to have resulted from those causes. Defective rails, misplaced switches and carelessness of employes tell te tale. This is not a matter at which poemics are to be hurled, but it is one which the officials of the roads should take into serious consideration.

Owing to the fact that the state of California ws settled almost exclusively by men, it came the practice of the sterner sex to consult nobody's wishes but their own in making sales and purchases of real estate, so that, unlike most states, the right of dower has never been established here, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. The legal independence of men and woman has not been without its effects on society, and things that would shock the bonton here are looked upon with calm indifference there. A well-known citizen of Cincinnati who has traveled extensively in the west says that he was a few months ago seated at a swell banquet in San Francisco by the side of a young lady whose divorced father was a leader in high-class society. The monotonous flow of small talk was suddenly settled by her exclaiming: "Oh, Mr. E—, did you know papa had been sued for back of promise by two women at once? Our Cincinnatian confessed ignorance and she continued: "Oh, it's just too lovly for anything. One is an old lady and the other is a young one. But he settled in a funny way. He paid one money and married the other." "And which did he marry?" queried Mr. E—. "Why, the young one, of course," came the smiling reply.

According to statements made by Mr. F. R. Williams, practical authority on all matters pertaining to the manufacture of steel, the basic process, as it is termed, is now regarded with great favor in Great Britain and on the continent, large quantities of that desiption being annually turned out by all the leading iron and steel producing countries of Europe; and a wonderful growth of the steel industry of Germany and Lxemburg is known to have followed the introduction of this process, the iron ores of those countries having been found particularly suited to the manufacture of this kind of metal. Further, while the basic process possesses the advantage of being applicable to either the Bessemer or open-hearth method, its use in America in connection with the latter kind of finace is most promising of successful rults, and the indications are that the gwth of the steel industry of the United States will partake hugely of this charter. According to the most reliable information the production of this description of steel in the United States during the year 1890 amounted to somewhat rising 62,000 tons of 2,000 pounds, near all of which was made by the basic open-hearth method, a small part being proced by the duplex process.

It is surprising that with all the legislation of recent years dealing with food adulteration and otherwise interfering with retail trade, no law has been enacted for the appointment of an inspector of tea, or for the regulation by some means of the sale of this arte. The teas carried by travelers vary in price from 15 cents to 65 cents per pnd, leaving out exceptionally high-priced and fancy grades. It takes an exrt to distinguish the cheapest from the arest by look or feel, and tastes vary so much that it is difficult to effect a sale, for a man or woman who prefers the vor of a cheap tea will not buy it if made low, because of an idea that it can nbe pure at that price. This is really what is that nine-tenths of the tea sold at all is proced at 50 or 60 cents, although the different varieties so sold cost all the way from 15 to 45 cents. The trade will be benefited by a reasonable law calling for the grading of teas and making an offense to misrepresent in the way it is quite common, and buyers would a be protected.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL RIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxat. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared ice as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.0r package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Mine moves the bowels each day. In order to healthy, this is necessary.

Coughing Leads to Consution.
Kemp's Balsam will stop though at once. Ask your friends about

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BEST PUREST BEEF TEA CHPEST

INVALUABLE

in the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

AROUND THE WORLD $10

Detroit to JAPAN and return, $410. Alaska and return, $205. Apply C. SHEEHAN, Canadian Pacific Railway, 11 Fort St., Det.

NOTE.—This letter has a date.

Marion Harland endorses and uses Cleveland's Baking Powder.

February 5, 1892.

After long and careful trial of others, I prefer Cleveland's Baking Powder for several reasons. . .

Cleveland's is a pure cream of tartar and soda mixture, not containing alum or ammonia or any other substance deleterious to the human stomach.

Cakes, muffins, biscuits, &c., in which Cleveland's Baking Powder is used, keep better. . .

A like quantity of Cleveland's Baking Powder goes further and does better work than any other of which I have knowledge. It is therefore cheaper.

POMPTON, N. J. Marion Harland

INSIST

on having

POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER

and do not let your dealer sell you any other. Pozzoni's is absolutely pure and contains no white lead or other injurious ingredients.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. R. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

None Such CONDENSED Mince Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Ann Lenox, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

WM. J. GILL.

Dated at Toledo, this 3rd day of June, 1892. first pub june-25-july-2-9

LAST WEEK OF THE

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—AT—

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Special appliances manufactured to order.

Trusses, etc., adjusted by an expert who will call at your residence if desired

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We carry the Rambler Family, Ormonde, in eight styles. The Clipper and many others.

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E. E. LANCE,
The Well Known and only
MERCHANT TAILOR
on "Lark's Hill," is now ready for spring trade and shows a large line of spring styles in foreign and domestic goods. He will be pleased to have his friends and patrons call and see him at his old place,
391 Nebraska Ave
Every garment shows a Union Label.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

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Altering and repairing Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats a specialty.

WITH PLEASURE AT A
FAIR COMPLEXION
The Tender Delicacy of a Baby's Skin restored by
HAZELTINE!
The Great Skin Food.

FOR SALE BY
ALL DRUGGISTS

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

A Good Week's Business Has Been Enjoyed.

Remarkable Success of the Special Sales.

New Additions Placed on the Market —Demand for Houses to Rent— Transfers Filed for Record.

Another lively week in real estate is just closing. Business has been exceptionally good and a great many deals, large and small, were closed.

The feature of the week was the purchase of a third interest in the Andrews tract by John T. Newton and others for $55,000. This is valuable property and certain to pay a good return on the investment.

There were also two very important and successful special sales conducted and closed since the last report.

H. S. Walbridge's sale of Mill addition lots in East Toledo resulted in the disposition of about thirty lots at fair prices. This property is in a growing part of the city and is a paying investment.

The Detwiler sale of Mulberry and Elm street addition lots was equally as successful.

This sale ran two days, and about fifty lots were sold. The success of these sales only supplies additional proof to the repeated assertion in these columns that special sales will in time be generally adopted in Toledo.

Scarcity of Houses to Rent.

"Toledo must be growing at a most extraordinary rate," remarked Robert McCaskey to a Bee, "and there is evidence of this apparent on every hand, but the most convincing testimonial that I know of attesting to a big increase in the population of the city is the constant and never-ceasing demand for houses to rent. This has been the continued cry now for over a year. It is not because houses are disappearing or tumbling down, but quite to the contrary, and I will venture to say that within the last year there have been over a thousand new houses erected in Toledo. A thousand new houses is a good many, and I am satisfied that they are all occupied. A great many of them were built by men who live in them, then they either moved out of another house or began new, and either way the growth is increased, for the house he moved out of was more than likely picked up by some other man looking for a house, or if he started new another house and family is added to the population. Now it is a certain fact that all these houses are not utilized by the natural growth and there must be some new families coming to town. I know they are, because I have had dozens of people come to my office inquiring for houses to rent, who have told me that they were strangers in the city and had just moved in."

New Additions.

Three new additions were placed on file this week, and will be managed by I. H. Detwiler & Co.

Barker's Oak street addition embraces 59 lots fronting on Oak, Clark and Utah streets between Navarre avenue and the Lake Shore railroad in East Toledo.

There are already 15 houses on this property and several in course of construction.

Another is the sub-division of lot 1020, Vistula division, on the corner of Oak and St. Clair streets. This is the block recently purchased by a syndicate, and is high-priced property. There are nine lots ranging in size from 20 to 50 feet. These lots will be pushed for first-class business improvement only.

The other is a sub-division of lots in Stocking's addition, on the corner of Orchard street and Stocking avenue.

This firm during its existence has placed 41 new additions on the market, ranging in size from 668 lots downward.

Transfers of the Week.

A. M. Young to Mary Picket, lot 15 of sub-division of lot 823, Port Lawrence division, $550.

Catharine Zerk to Joseph Zeman, lot 644, Lenk's addition, $100.

Chas. Wakefield to Albert Wright, lot 71, Chesbrough's addition, and lot 84, Central addition, $2,000.

A. T. Wright to Chas. Wakefield, lot 9, W. C. Daniels' addition, $1,350.

Robert Smith to Ada Tolford, part of lots 20 and 21, Cherry Grove addition, $950.

Wm. Will to Ernest G. Metzger, lot 49, Bancroft street extension, $900.

James Slatts to Wm. G. Metzger, lot 58, Bancroft street addition, $900.

Mathias Stephens to Clara La Tour, lot 37, Fassett's third addition, $1,250.

Catharine Mertz to Emile Beck, lot 21, Mertz' addition, $1,500.

D. W. Robison, jr., to Jno. Tuchs, lot 77, Robison's sub-division of the extension of Hall's division, and lot 16, Parker & Rundell's addition, 225.

Charles Dawson to Elizabeth Eldred, lot 25 and part of lot 26 of Dawson's addition, $900.

T. J. Eaton to W. F. Brenzinger, lot 237 Woodruff's addition, $1,400.

Jno. Slamer to Michael Schmidt, part of lots 188 to 190, Daniels' addition, $1,200.

Charles Parsons to Florence L. Hines, lot 4, sub-division of lot 1495, Vistula division, $2,450.

E. P. Lee to Geo. W. Davis, lot 27, East Broadway addition, $815.

Geo. Douglass to David Jameson, lots 58 and 59, Detroit avenue addition, $500.

C. W. Everette to Gustave Kilne, 10 acres, section 91, Washington township, $1,900.

Joseph Amrhein to Nicholas Amrhein, lot 36, Ketcham's second addition, $1,500.

Phillip Hassenzahl to Wm. Harder, lot 11, Hassenzahl's subdivision, East Toledo, $300.

Robert McCaskey to M. C. Pierce, lot 270 co-operation addition, $102.

C. E. Sumner to Arthur St. Aubin, lot 18 subdivision of Osborn's place addition, $430.

Barton Smith to Adam Schuster, lot 151 Bronson's addition, $450.

R. E. Messenger to John Hachowiak, lot 9, Bronson's addition, $325.

A. K. Detwiler to Peter McGourty, lot 22 McCaskey's subdivison of Stickney's addition, $400.

A. P. Bowman to Charles Jeffries, lots 186 and 187 East Broadway addition, $300.

Thos. Bawls to Jane Watson, part of lots 1 and 2, block 86, North Toledo, 100.

N. E. Eggleson to Daniel H. James, lot 101 Yondota division, old plat, $1,000.

Chauncey Andrews to Eben W. Newton, Andrews' tract, $55,000.

Foster & Warden Lumber Co. to Parks Foster, land in Oregon township, $20,000.

Irving B. Hiett to Frank Hillenkamp, lot 59 by 69 feet southeast corner of Parkwood avenue and Virginia street, 1,700.

Samuel Ford to Elizabeth Sigg, lot 160 Clifton Park, $300.

George K. Detwiler to Jacob Martin, lot 5 replat of block 82, North Toledo, $380.

Jacob Martin to A. A. Martin, lot 5, replat block 82, North Toledo, $400.

I. N. Poe to Clara Sloat, lots 3 to 5, Stebbins street, Poe's addition, $1,800.

Barney Farmer to James Lynch, part of lot 31, Smith's addition, $1,100.

A. W. Dunham to Jos. Mulheisen, lot 2, Hasson's addition, $400.

J. H. Lensworth to Geo. A. Richmond, lot 63, Maplewood addition, $1,000.

Jas. E. Conklin to Wm. Burkhead, 80 acres, section 29, Richfield township, $4,000.

Geo. Myers to Wm. Schulty, lot 12, Myers' sub. lot 6, River tract, $1,700.

Geo. Wilson to Walter Wilson, southeast half of lot 43, Mott's addition, $1,200.

Henry Colburn to Leslie Colburn, lot 32, Robinwood, $1,200.

Wm. O. Anderson to Ida Munton, lots 1 and 2, Parkland addition, $1,600.

John Louis to Anna Gotthardt, lot 51, Summit Level addition, $950.

John Hicks to A. S. Raymond, 67 feet corner of Vance and Eleventh streets, $800.

A. S. Raymond to Geo. T. Browning, same property, $850.

Robert Smith to H. H. Moderwell, part of lots 79 and 80, extension Cherry street grove, $600.

H. H. Moderwell to Robert Smith, part of lots 78 and 79, extension Cherry Grove addition, $600.

S. B. Tobias to Newton Culow, land in section 27, Oregon township, $2,100.

Chas. Harrah to Anna C. Wicks, lots 15 and 16, Glenurban, $113.

Marquis Baldwin to M. E. Blanchard, part of lot 24, village Oregon, $2,000.

Geo. W. Davis to Wright & Russell, lots 23, 10, and 29, Wright & Russell's subdivision of block 140, North Toledo, $882.

A. H. Blanchard to E. W. Baumgardner, lots 8 and 9, Southard's addition, $3,700.

W. H. Wodack to Ed J. Nedean, lot 3, block 80, North Toledo, $1,200.

Charles Bullen to W. Myer, part of lot 30 Wabash street, Port Lawrence division, $600.

Mary A. Hunt to Sarah Gilchrist, lot 352 Knower's second addition, $550.

J. H. Ainsworth to G. W. Steige, lot 76 Maplewood addition, $1,200.

David Robison to Ed. L. Reed lot 147 Robison's Nebraska avenue addition, $385.

Bobt. McCormick to Agnes McCormick, lot 234 R. K. & C. addition to Auburndale, $200.

Joseph McCrim to Martha Smith, lot 361 Auburndale extension, $300.

L. R. Marsh to Henry Hegner, lot 63 W. A. Stebbins addition, $1,000.

Oscar Decker to John B. Corliss, lot 39 Lloyd's addition, $1,035.

Chas. T. Lewis to Philip H. Walker, lot 11 Glenwood, $1,750.

Lewis Payne to Lucy Rogers, lot 577 Birmingham plat, 350.

Geo. Murphy to Rufus H. Baker, 5 lots in extension of Elm street addition, $500.

AN EDUCATED OUTLAW.

One of Geronimo's Famous Apache Cut-Throats.

Some Points of His Life—He Speaks and Reads Several Languages.

For the past six years, or since the Geronimo campaign in 1886, the five renegade Apaches have been the most written about and talked of people in the southwest portion of the United States and the north of Mexico. The "Kid" (so named by the soldiers, though he is now a man 30 years of age) and Massa were the leaders of these renegades, and the former is now the only one who has not met his deserved fate, says a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle.

The "Kid" is an example of the educated Indian, and is said to be like Geronimo, half Mexican, though he was born near San Carlos. He was educated at the United States Indian school at Carlisle, and afterward entered the army, where he was a general favorite, and at the time the trouble came up in 1886 he was sergeant of Indian scouts. When the first opportunity came to choose between his people and the whites he took the part of his own race. This was in June of 1886, when an outbreak occurred at San Carlos. Several of the scouts were said to have been implicated, though they always denied it, and the commandant of the post ordered their arrest. When the soldiers made their appearance the "Kid" and Massa opened fire, and were assisted by all the armed Indians about the post. Several soldiers were killed or wounded and one or two Indians were killed.

This was the beginning of the last outbreak, and since that time these two Indians have been skulking from place to place in the mountains, robbing and murdering when the opportunity permitted. They were finally captured, tried for killing the soldiers, and sentenced to the prison at Columbus, O., on life terms. For some reason, alleged to have been a desire to get all the sees possible out of the case, the Indians were afterwards brought back to Arizona, tried on another charge, and sentenced to San Quentin. This sentence was allowed to supercede the other and they were taken to California. During the same year they were brought back again and tried for murder in Gila county, convicted and sentenced to Yuma. "Kid" remarked during the trial that he had traveled about as much as he was going to, and when Sheriff Reynolds started with them to Yuma his friends warned him to watch, but he failed to give heed, and his carelessness cost him his life.

The cavalcade consisted of three Indians with handcuffs on their wrists, Sheriff Reynolds, and one deputy. As they came down the lonely Canyon del Oro, on the Little Colorado, "Kid" dropped to the rear, and, riding up to the sheriff, caught his pistol from the holster and shot him dead. Massa at the same time struck the deputy with his handcuffs, knocking him from his horse, when the "Kid" shot him. They then removed their shackles, and, arming themselves with the officers' weapons, they went into the mountains and from there into Sonora turning up every little while in Arizona and making themselves felt by some deed of devilry.

In January the soldiers surrounded Massa in the White mountains and killed him. It was never known whether the "Kid" was with him at the time or not, but if he was he succeeded in making his escape, and has since been in Mexico, coming back among the Apaches about six weeks since. Though no one saw the deed, it is admitted that he killed and mutilated the boy Charlie Dobie in the Superstition mountains last week, and while he is supposed to be in hiding among the Indians, the officers have failed to get any clew, and his capture seems to be no nearer than a year ago.

He was a favorite with the Indians, and, while they are quiet on the reservation, they would undoubtedly conceal and and protect him from arrest, and he might safely spend the remainder of his days there without discovery if he would only behave himself. Beside speaking two or three Indian languages, he is a fluent English and Spanish scholar, reading and writing both tongues with ease. It is conceded that if he lives and there is ever another Apache outbreak he will be chosen their war chief instead of Geronimo, who is now in prison in Florida.

SHARPSHOOTERS INDEED.

Stories of the Prowess of Jack Brings and Antonio Buelna.

Don Antonio Coronel, of Los Angeles, gives, with reference to the excellent marksmanship of pioneer days in Mexico, the following anecdotes: Among the Angelenos of the later thirties were Jack Brings and Antonio Buelna, both otter hunters. These gentry were in the habit of hanging about the old Carillo dwelling (where is now the Pico house), whence they performed many feats of rifle lore. On the brow of the hill, by the American fortification, stood a large wooden cross on whose arms were wont to perch the crows then abounding and the heads of these creatures were clipped off by shots from Brings and Buelna from the Carillo house some 300 yards away, "as easy as rolling off a log."

With equal facility, too, they brought down the birds that perched upon a flagstaff, some eighty feet high, that stood in the plaza. When in their cups these worthies were wont to emulate in this wise the feat of the apocryphal William Tell: One, standing at the edge of the plaza, would shoot at a bottle of brandy or whisky placed on the head of the other, standing in the center, both screaming with laughter as the spirits streamed over the face of the bearer.

It was with them also a favorite diversion to seat themselves on opposite sides of the plaza, upon the ox skulls, which in those days lay about everywhere, and mutually blaze away, each at the other's temporary trone. One day the two, in one of their convivial bouts, were challenged by Gov. Alvarado, Manuel Castro and a number of local grandees to "guess at what would be the pleasantest thing to do."

The American said: "Well, I reckon to have a lot of angels to pick him up and fly away with me, with a bottle in each hand, and each angel carrying a bottle and giving me a drink at every wing-flap." The pasmo all agreed that this was a pretty good guess, and called on Buelina for his version. "For me," quoth Antonio, "the best would be to put me stark naked into a butt of good wine so deep that I could barely keep my mouth above the surface by standing on tiptoes, so that at every time that I would lose my balance and wobble, I would gasp, and my mouth fly open and dip under, so that I would swallow the wine without even trying." The plam of merit was given to Buelna.—Angelo Mexican.

PROF. HENRY VEYZEY

Tells the People Why He Is Undenominational,

As Others Have Reasoned for Sects.

Like the Rest, Mr. Veyzey Bases His Foundation on the Good Book, from Which He Quotes Liberally.

Prof. Henry Veyzey gave the last discourse in the series of sermons at the Bartlett Street Disciple church, answering the question why the speakers believed in their church organization. Mr. Veyzey is undenominational, and his remarks are as follows:

The subject, beloved friends, before us this evening, is one which is not so popular as those which have preceded it. It is so customary to belong to some party, religious or political, that the generality of men will scarcely recognize one who belongs to none. And of late years so many have embraced so-called come-outism, in more or less of a radical spirit, professedly separating from all, while making lines so straight and tight, sometimes more tyrannical and narrow-minded, I might say more bigoted that the sects they have left, that it has been felt by many that to belong to no sect only meant to make another.

In saying this and all that may come before us to-night, I wish to speak in the true spirit of the love of God, who is love and who loves not only all who have received His Son, but also all men; who bears with all men; who bears with all, blesses all and would have us, (you and me personally), to exercise this love at all times, in all places; the love which cannot be provoked.

While then I desire grace to speak plainly and unmistakably, I trust it will be lovingly, so that at the close, although you may not agree with me in the teaching, we may love each other none the less, for love is of God and the Holy Spirit, the spirit of God, and of Christ, is the spirit of love as well as the spirit of truth.

Our motto to-night is in 1 Cor. x.15: "I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say."

By "denomination" we understand and mean a body of religious persons gathered in the name of the Lord around certain peculiarities of doctrine or practice which separate them from other religious bodies or persons.

I belong to no sect or denomination as such because—

1. The word of God makes no provision for such denomination.

2. The Holy Scripture forbids them. It states that all who say I am of Paul, etc., are carnal, i. e., fleshly, walking according to the human and not the divine, that they walk as men, when they should be sons of God. (Read 1 Cor. iii. 1-4.)

3. The Church of God is a unit, it is the one body, Eph. iv. 1-6., the body of Christ, the fulness or completeness of Him, i. e., Christ, who filleth all—all, Eph. 1-23, of which Christ is the head, Col. 1-18, which takes His very name of which every believer is a member, 1 Cor. xii., 12-14, 26-27. The false, apostate, harlot, counterfeit, sitting on the seven hills, of Rev. xvii., xviii., arrogates to herself that she is the only true church, but that all that are not within her pale will be endlessly damned; but you and I are quite sure that her claims are false. There are a few sects in Protestant America who make similar claims, who call all professors of religion outside themselves, aliens, yet no one here would concede that these sects in religion are the only church of God. Then

4. All orthodox sects stand self-condemned, at least self-confessed, when they acknowledge "we are not the only church, but simply sections or parties, or, as some say, different regiments in the same one grand army of the Lord." But mark, beloved, that the regiments in an army work together, support each other, and by no means seek their own enlargement to the detriment of the others. The cavalry do not boast against the infantry, neither on certain occasions, for certain purposes, do they put their horses out of sight that they may appear as one army. Alas, brethren, is it not too true that so-called Christian unity consists in withholding and hiding on union occasons, revival services, etc., the points of difference, professedly that they may make a special advance in concord upon the enemy's ranks. If this be right, why turn again to sectarian differences?

Let us now note a few points of prominence in the one church of God.

I. It is the house of God, composed only of living stones, (1 Pet. II.5), or new born ones. Some denominations receive all who desire to flee from the wrath to come, the idea being that they are taken into the church to make them Christians.

2. The church of God is the one family of God the Father, "of whom the whole family in the heavens and on earth is named" (Eph. III.15). All who receive the Lord Jesus and believe on His name, are by that act born into the church, (John I. 12, 13), baptized by the One Spirit into the one and only body recognized of God, the Father of all such newborn ones (Eph. IV. 5). Therefore it is that "to join the church," "to become united to the church," are unscriptural terms.

The church of God is a home for all God's children, a nursery for the training of all God's little ones, a school for the instruction of the ignorant, and a hospital for all the sickly and weakly ones. The simplest, the most ignorant the most impotent saints are those who need its influence, love and care. Thus it is that if we could find a human organization or society, called a Baptist or other church, which is perfect in all its doctrines, rites and discipline, but which only received those who agree with such doctrine, rites and discipline, we should prove ourself a schismade, or separatist by joining the same because we should thereby be shutting out those who being only babes, or ignorant, did not see the importance of scripturalness of such doctrines, ceremonies, etc.

Thus, 4. The church of God is built on Christ alone. The Only as well as the Sure Foundation, while all sects are built on Christ and baptism, Christ and the Apostles' creed, Christ and the law, Christ and something. This is necessary as a human organization, but it proves every denomination to be a human arrangement. As such it is wise. It is politic. It enables all within the church, I should say within the society or organization, to be of one mind in teaching and practice. Practically the minister stands at the door of the human society and says, "If you agree with us in all our teaching, rules and rites, come in and be submissive. You must believe and do nothing contrary to our rules and discipline. If the member see some teaching in the Bible contrary to and opposed to the same, he must quench the spirit and the light (by silence) or soon he must be shown the back door that there be no division in the society. Humanly speaking, as we have said, this is wise, but it is contrary to the teachings of the Word and to the practice of the early saints. When the Jewish teachers taught the necessity of the gentile believers being circumcised, contrary to God, neither were they put out by the apostle, nor was the local assembly or church bidden to put them out, but the apostle, by the spirit said "I would that they cut themselves off that trouble you." See Gal. V. 12, R. V., Titus 10-16, R. V.

2 Thess. iii., 12-15. Rom. xvi., 17-18. Let it be noted that immorality and contentiousness, etc., were occasions of discipline, but not rites and doctrines, which alone are the dividing lines in the sects of to-day. 1 Cor. v., 1-5, 9-13.

Again if the local church, i. e., the expression of the one church of God in any given place, say at Toledo, should be the unity of all who are born of God, by receiving the Lord Jesus as the Son of God and their Saviour, John i. 12-13, thus knowing their forgiveness, (Eph. i. 5, 6, 1 John ii. 12) that they have now by faith eternal life (John v. 24), have passed from death unto life (1 John iii. 14), and are made children of God (1 John iii. 2). The only center of unity and assembling will be Christ, by the Holy Spirit and not the teachings of the Spirit. In such a divine assembly there will be diversities of ideas, readings of the word and operations, but the same spirit (1 Cor. xii. 4-11). Each will be responsible to God and neither to the assembly nor to the ministers for what he believes or does (except as to immorality). Each must try the spirits or teachings, because, as in the days of the apostles, many false prophets or teachers are gone out into the world (1 John iv: 1-2). Each must prove all things taught and hold fast that which is good (1 Thess. v: 19, 20). If any will be ignorant, let him be ignorant (1 Cor. xiv: 38) is the divine rule, but do not put him out of the assembly. If any oppose themselves see Titus i: 9. No one then is responsible for what another teaches. But every one loves the other, however much he may disagree with him, 1 John iii: 22. Such a church will probably have developed by the Spirit at least two bishops, overseers, or elders, presbyters (R. V.) (Acts xx: 28, 17, as in the church of Ephesus at Phil. i: 1, in every church, Acts 14, 23, Titus i: 5) and at least two prophets, who speak to edification or building up exhortation or comfort (1 Cor. xiv: 3), as at Antioch, in the church, two teachers (Acts xiii: 2), two ministers or deacons, the same word, who are the servants and not the heads of the church (Phil. i: 1. Titus i. Tim. iii: 8-10). In such an assembly all are at liberty to exhort one another (by the spirit) (Heb. x: 25) and to speak as he understands the word, not as a hobby, but for the upbuilding of the saints, i. e., holy ones (1 Cor. xiv: 4, 5, 12, 18, 24, 26), without detriment to or annoyance of those who differ from such teaching.

As no one is responsible for what another teaches and everyone loves the other better than himself, love, not doctrine, being the band or bond of unity, there is no cause for quarreling and the world would see what has not been witnessed for centuries, a company of believers, varied as to understanding of the Word and therefore as to practice, yet loving each other in deed and in truth; they would have to say see how these Christians love one another" and there would certainly be abundant opportunity to bear and forebear and to draw often and earnestly near to the Great Head of the church, yea, to walk in Him in love, praying Him to keep down by His spirit elements opposed to His mind, not ours. Till I find such an assembly of God, I dare not join any human society and call it God's church, thus helping to divide the body, but I am one with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, whatever their belief or practice, as they are by no means responsible to me and we are not to put our ideas or what we think to be the Spirit's teachings, as a standard for others' faith and practice.

We do not forget that in the New Testament we read of churches (in the country) of Galatia, quite different from the idea presented in the phrase the Church of England. The churches of Galatia were local assemblies of members of the one church of God, and were not distinguished from other assemblies by doctrines, although there was much false teaching in these churches, or assemblies, especially as to circumcision and lawkeeping.

Members of Christ, therefore of this body, the church, might be gathered locally in 10 places of assembly, less or more, and might be the Bartlett street assembly (not the building at all, but the people), the Washington street assembly, etc., but if gathered on a New Testament basis on Christ alone, would be all members one of another, however much they may individually not see alike as to doctrines or rites, and would all be expressive of the one church of God.

We by no means speak against churches or assemblies or divine scriptural organizations with bishops and deacons, but we do earnestly declare against human organizations, mis-named churches, and particularly to the name being given to buildings of wood or stone, in which persons divide by their doctrines and interpretations the one body of Christ.

But are there not such assemblies? As a fact, almost all so-called evangelical, orthodox bodies require what they call baptism in some form as the door into the church, thus making it a human, man-made institution instead of being God's assembly of His own children, apart from all knowledge or growth.

May I now mention another reason which prevents on the part of our brethren of the various congregations my being united with them. It is this: I have learned in the word through several years' study that God has what I might call two phases of salvation: the salvation of the few, the little flock, the chosen, i. e., the elect, the church, those who believe and repent in this age; and the salvation of all, the lost, the ungodly, the world, those who die in their own sins in the next age. "Oh, my!" some say. "Horrible!" say others. "Future probation!" says a third. "Universalism!" exclaims a fourth.

Patience, beloved, not so at all. I can preach a partial present, free, full salvation as earnestly and truthfully from the depth of my heart as any Free Methodist or M. E. either, excepting that instead of using unscriptural, and to me anti-Bible phrases, such as "lost forever if you die without Christ," the Spirit teaches through Paul that all now who are out of Christ are already lost—without hope now (Eph. ii: 12), and if they die in their sins they will still be lost and without hope, and come up in the resurrection of judgment as lost, but that sad fact is the guarantee of their salvation because the Lord Jesus Christ came to seek and to save that which is lost—all that which is lost—not a part of it, not simply those who now believe, to the saving of their souls, but all who are held by the iron, tyrannical grip of sin and self and satan. We know we shall be misunderstood and therefore unintentionally misrepresented by many for making this statement, but we appeal to the Word, the only standard of truth and faith. We most certainly believe in all the conditional promises, and the promises for the church are only conditional: he that believeth and is baptized, or immersed (the only meaning of the word, as you will see in any Greek lexicon), shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be condemned (Mark xvi: 16). Yea, he is condemned already (John iii: 18). There is not a conditional promise in the word that we turn aside, but there are numbers of unconditional—mark it, unconditional—promises, which all demons and evil men can never make unavailable.

May I give a few?

Gen. iii: 15. The seed of the woman, i. e., Christ, shall bruise (Hebrew crush or utterly destroy, not save) the head or vitality of the serpent.

Gen. xii: 3. In thee (Abraham, the father of Christ, the Seed) shall all the families of the earth be blessed. Of course that is not yet true, but will be true in the resurrection, the next or glory age. For how many soever be the promises of God, in Him is the yea, wherefore, etc., II Cor. i:20.

Gen. xxii: 18. And in thy Seed, i. e., Christ, shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.

Ps. xxii: 27-28. All the ends of the earth shall remember and turn unto the Lord; and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before Thee.

Ps. LXXXVI. 9. All the nations that Thou hast made shall come and worship before Thee, O Lord, and shall glorify Thy name.

Rom. XIV. 11. As I live there is Jehovah's oath, (which must be verified), every knee shall bow to me and every tongue shall give praise to God. Mark that: give praise; so the R. V. and so is the Greek. It is the same word as used by the L. J. C. in Matt. XI. 25. I thank Thee, O, Lord, etc.

Just a few more facts. Once the Lord Jesus is called the Savior of the body, the church, in Eph. V. 23. Does that mean of only a part of the church? No; all. He is twice called the Savior of the world (quote John IV. 42; 1 John IV. 14). Does that mean of only a part?

He bore away the sin of the world (not only of the church) John 1-29.

2 Cor. V. 19. God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, etc.

1 John III. 8. To this end was the Son of God manifested that He might destroy (undo) the works of the devil.

But, says one, Christ says, "Ye will not come unto Me that ye may have life." Let us look at the context: John V. 38. The Lord was speaking to religious Jews, so religious that they were persecuting Jesus for working on Sabbath and calling God His Father. He said to them, Ye search the scriptures, because ye think, in them, to have eternal life and they are they which testify of Me. And yet ye are not willing to come unto Me, that ye may have life." The natural man, the carnal nature, is enmity against God and cannot please God. Rom. VIII. 5-8. It cannot be educated to godliness. No one can come unto the Son, except, indeed, the Father draw him. John VI. 44. And God has various ways to attract men, some in youth, some in old age, some in health, some in sickness, some by providence, some by preaching, some in the next age, some in the next; some by favor or grace, some by judgment. But the Lord Jesus promised "I, if indeed I be uplifted out of the earth, will draw all unto Myself." (John XII. 32.) There is an unqualified promise to draw all, for he has been uplifted and all judgment, all authority is given to the Son.

Truly in this age, a conditional opportunity is presented to those hearing the joyful message to reign in the kingdom with the Lord Jesus and those rejecting will never have again the opportunity. It is most important to distinguish between mere salvation from death and hell in the next age through judgment and the lake of fire, and a position in the body of Christ to reign with him.

This is almost the first time we have spoken thus publicly on this latter subject, because God's word to the unconverted is to flee from the wrath to come. We have often freely presented it to God's children, including ministers. We now leave it with Him to carry it home for blessing to whomsoever He pleases. We have nothing but love for all who differ from us and teach otherwise. May God bless this congregation and its pastor, enabling him to come forth with a "Thus saith the Lord;" may he be the means of winning men to God through Christ and building up others in Him, and may the Lord be glorified in us and through us all now and in the ages of ages. Amen.

John Warren, who died in Buncombe county, North Carolina, recently, is claimed to have lived to be 102 years old. He never saw a "railroad train in his life, and declined to even look at one."

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE

After Her Husband HAD SPENT ALL HE WAS WORTH.

GADSDEN, ALA., Dec. 21, 1890.
Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y.

Dear Sir: About one year ago I was near my grave with nervous debility, caused by Ulcer of the Womb. My husband spent all he was worth and all he could make for doctors' bills, and I continued to weaken until my physician told me I could not live sixty days, and that all the doctors in the State could not save my life. A friend persuaded me to try Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. I have taken three bottles and now am as stout as ever. Have gained from 98 to 163 pounds, and can do as much work as I could at sixteen.

Mrs. AMELIA H. BOX.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash will cure any kind of female complaint no matter how severe or how long standing. It not only cures the disease, but builds up the strength creating a natural appetite, giving color to the cheeks and the sparkle of health to the eye. My remedies are for sale by all druggists. I send to those who desire to test its merits, two bottles free, and thus prove it does do what I claim for it.

DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y.
CO. J. B. MARCHISI, 25 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhoea and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of brain, Self abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1. 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5, will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist and Sole Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowel or other glands or organs, by one application.
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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability!

LETTERS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS.

VON BULOW'S LETTER

After Concert Tour, 1890.

To William Knabe, Esq., Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—My renewed and by more use—under aggravating circumstances, as bad health and tiresome traveling—enlarged experience of your Pianos this (second and last transatlantic) season has throughout confirmed myself in the opinion I expressed last year, viz: That sound and touch of the Knabe Pianos are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than sound and touch of any other Pianos in the United States. As I met with frequent opportunities of establishing comparisons between the Knabe Pianos and Instruments of rivalizing or would-rivalizing producers, I dare now add that I declare them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, Yours truly,
DR. HANS VON BULOW.
Hamburg, 27th May, 1890.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S LETTER

—TO—

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Translated from the German.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best Instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.

EUGEN D'ALBERT.
New York, May 16, 1890.

A LARGE and well selected stock of GRANDS PIANOS all sizes, fancy mahogany and English oak cases. Also a full line of Uprights in various fancy woods, just received direct from the factory, and now on view at our warerooms.

Prices and terms more reasonable than can be had on this grade of Pianos elsewhere. We purchase all our goods of the manufacturers for cash, and can save buyers a sub-agent's commission. We invite the public to come and inspect famous Pianos whether wishing to buy or not.

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House and lot on Broadway; three houses on Lafayette street; house on Michigan street; house on Tenth street; two houses on Illinois street; house and lot on Oakwood avenue; house and lot on Bartlett street; vacant lot on Maplewood, and some fine suburban property.

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We have a few good bargains in blocks of 4 or 5 lots. Easy terms.

We have lots on South street, Boyd street and Prouty avenue on which we will build to suit purchasers. Prices and terms right. Also, vacant lots in all parts of the city. Houses and stores to rent.

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INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE,
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FOR SALE—$4,000—166 feet on East Broadway, corner Starr avenue, with 2-story dwelling; $1,200—New 2-story dwelling, 7 rooms, with lot 38x120, on White street, 2 doors from Starr avenue; $1,050—Nice 2-story house on Navarre avenue, 2 block from East Broadway, 6 rooms, with well, cistern and cellar; $1,100—New 2-story house, 913 Brown street, near Woodville, will trade equity for vacant lot; $850—Cottage on Navarre avenue, lot 35 feet front; $800—Cottage and barn on Fif

MID-SUMMER FEAST

Of Good Things in English Literature.

Growing Popularity of Series of Volumes.

Sumner and Whittier in the "Reformers' Series"—Carlyle's "Last Words"—The Jew at Home—Essays by Birrell—Thomas Nelson Page's "Old South"—The Months Magazines—Notes.

The series of letters, written for the Illustrated London News, on the Jew at Home, by Joseph Pennell, and which attracted so much attention and discussion, are published in an attractive volume by the Appleton Co., New York. Mr. Pennell studied the Jew at home, last summer, both in the cities of Austria and Hungary, where he is a free man, and in those of Russia where he is the object of persecution. It is discouraging to learn that his utter disinclination to labor, except haggling and bargaining as middlemen be called labor, and his indescribable filth are in no wise improved, when he is left to himself, unmolested. The cities of Russia have the best of it, in the matter of enforced sanitation. To go among them, says Mr. Pennell, is to understand why citizens of any and all other lands, Jewish citizens who have become naturalized included, do not want them. The objections the Americans raise against the Chinese are valid against the Austro-Hungarian and the Russian Jew. He absolutely refuses to do manual labor. His work, whether it be farming or in the clothing line, is all done on the sweating system.

Mr. Pennell "thoroughly sympathizes" with the Jews in that they are become the abject, spiritless, wretched creatures that are wanted nowhere in the world. He also sympathizes with the Hungarian and Russian peasants who long to be rid of him. The Turks, even, have made laws to keep the migrating Jew outside of their borders. Germany and Austro-Hungary, and even the Jew's citizens of Hamburg, Vienna and Buda Pesth, who are stirring the world with tales of Russian atrocities, are careful that the subjects of it be sent as far from their territory as is possible. They are ready to help emigration to the Americas. The Jew by himself, a citizen with citizens of other nationalities, becomes one and of them, with his national characteristics gradually toned down. He is clannish, by nature, and, in clans, they are less desirable than any other race, except, perhaps, the Chinese. Mr. Pennell concludes: "There is no more pathetic figure in history than this poor wretch whom nobody wants and who is an outcast wherever he goes. When we see him at a respectful distance, all our sympathies are stirred and we welcome any movement in his behalf. But the better we know him the more anxious we are that some other than ourselves shall be chosen to solve the problem." For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle, is a beautiful volume, published by the Appletons and a valuable addition to Carlylean literature. The two essays included in the volume, Wotten Reinfred, a romance, and "The Excursion to Paris," were left among the author's papers at his death. Wotten Reinfred was Carlyle's only incursion in the field of fiction and it is believed this was written soon after his marriage at the time when he and Mrs. Carlyle entertained the idea of producing a novel in collaberation. Leslie Stephen says, "It is valuable as a historical document, showing Carlyle before he had adopted the Sartor Resartus vein." The strength of the master's pen is manifest in "Wotten," but the sketch is woefully inartistic in management. And if "The Excursion" were offered any publication by any ordinary writer, it would be declined. He sizes up everything according to his English standard and there's a growl in every paragraph. But both are of absorbing interest to the student of Carlyle, and the development of his literary style and disposition. The letters of both Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle, which close the volume, are its choicest treasures. Through the wit and liveliness of Jane Carlyle in the little we have of her, gleams the brightness that would have blossomed into flower and fruitage in congenial atmosphere. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

In the American Reformers Series, in process of publication by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, "Charles Sumner, the Scholar in Politics," is written by Archibald H. Grimke, who also wrote the life of Garrison, the abolitionist. The moral side of the great struggle was presented in the last-mentioned; in the former, the political side. The author concludes his preface with "the earnest wish that the great example herein contained, of renunciation of self for fellow men, of absolute devotion to duty, of incessant and uncompromising support of heaven-born ideas and principles and of magnificent labor in the cause of a common humanity may be unto many a savor of life unto life to the end that America shall treat all as equals before the genius of her laws."

The story of Sumner's life, along with the national life necessarily involved, is entertainingly told and one lays down the volume of strife, struggle, success, failure and lasting fame with the wish of the author more or less fulfilled within him. And with a renewed admiration of the character of the great man whose life of conflict, devoted to others, was so unhappy for himself. This series is well edited by Carlos Martyn and well bound for the library shelves. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

One of the choicest volumes in the series just mentioned, is John G. Whittier, the Poet of Freedom, by William Sloane Kennedy. Says the author, "The full story of the part Whittier played in the anti-slavery movement is here set down for the first time in book form. Many interesting and unexpected things were plowed up"—during the author's researches. It is a thoroughly delightful book, blending the poet and reformer in his life history. Edited by Carlos Martyn and uniform in style and price with other volumes of the series.

We are getting a great deal of well-written, condensed history in the various series of books that have become so popular in late years. The first volume of "The American History Series," to be published by the Scribners, is on the Bee table: "The Colonial Era," written by George Park Fisher, professor in Yale University. The narrative commences with the discovery of the continent and carries the story down to the year 1756, the date of the declaration of war between England and France. It includes the old French war, leaving the remainder of the colonial period to appear as a prelude of the second volume. The history of the colonies is traced singly. It is the aim in this volume, as it must be in each succeeding one, to keep brevity in mind, and at the same time give place to all events of importance and keep the continuity of the narrative. This is admirably well done.

The volumes of the series, to follow, are: The French War and the Revolution, by William M. Sloane, professor of history in Princeton University; The Adoption of the Constitution and National Consolidation by Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and, From the Conclusion of Peace in 1815 to the End of the Era of Reconstruction (2 vols) by John W. Burgess, professor of History, Political Science and Constitutional Law in Columbia college. Five volumes, 12 mo., with maps and plans, $1.25 each. However many histories the student may have upon his shelves, he can well make room for these volumes. In division, arrangement and treatment, they are a new departure, an advance in many respects, and doubly valuable in that each epoch is written by a specially equipped author and one of high national reputation. A charm of the work will be that the significance, as well as the course of events, is considered. The volumes are a prize alike for student and general reader. Sold in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

Who better than the charming romance historian, Anthony Froude, could write the Story of the Spanish Armada, or, rather as it is titled: "The Spanish Story of the Armada?" English writers have told their side of the story time and again; this, says the author, is the story from Spanish sources, the materials for which have been gathered by much patient investigation. "The defeat of the Armada transferred the Empire of the Seas from Spain to England, and the Spanish account of it cannot be read without curiosity and even sympathy." Five other historical essays are included in the volume. A fascinating book from first to last. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull. $1.50. (Published by the Scribners, New York).

The Old South, by Thomas Nelson Page, is a welcome addition to the none-too-many sketches of southern life in this country, by the hand of the native and the artist. It is a book full of interest and carries with it the avowed and laudable purpose of helping to a better understanding of the southern people and a dispelling of some misapprehensions concerning the "Old South," that seem so hard to obliterate. Mr. Page has done his work well and in good spirit and with a graceful attempt to disarm prejudice. His closing essay on the Negro Question deserves candid and careful consideration. The book is handsomely printed by the Scribners and sells for $1.25. At Brown, Eager & Hull's.

Essays on Samuel Richardson, Edward Gibbon, Wm. Cooper, George Borrow, Cardinal Newman, Matthew Arbold, William Hazlitt, Charles Lamb's Letters, Saint Beuve, with chapters on Authors in Court, Nationality and the Reformation, by Augustine Birrell, author of Obiter Dicta, etc., under the title of Res Judicatoe, are published in a neat volume by Charles Scribner's Sons. The essays are replete with delicate and pleasing touches of human nature along with a deal of biographical information. The volume will be a new delight, especially to students and critics of literature. Brown, Eager & Hull; $1.

The fourth and revised edition of The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani, by Henry B. Baller, is published by the Century Co., in the attractive form of their Century series. All manner of pleasant things have been said of the story, Italian in flavor and artistic in conception and execution. The Chevalier is an entertaining character, "sufficient unto himself, and enamored only of that delightful land whose beauty age cannot wither, and whose infinite variety custom can never stale."

It is one of the marvels, the cheapness of the books placed on the market by John B. Alden, the New York publisher. He is the pioneer in good literature for low prices, and his name is blessed for it from ocean to ocean. The reviewer has in hand the story of "Herodotus," a neat hand book, handsome in paper, type and binding (stiff cloth covers) for the price of 10 cents (4 cents for post, if sent by mail). In paper covers, 6 cents. Here we have the Father of History, sketched by a fine classical scholar (Geo. C. Swayne, of Oxford college), all that the general reader need care to know of him—for 10 cents. It is one of a series, "Ancient Classics for English Readers." The lapse of time since such essays were written but adds to their value.

July Magazines.

Very appropriately, the July Harper's Monthly remembers the great day within the midsummer month and presents several articles of national and patriotic interest. The opening paper, by Charles D. Deshler, relates "How the Declaration was Received in the old Thirteen," being a history of the manner in which the Declaration of Independence was published in the colonies and how it was regarded by the people. It is illustrated by Howard Pyle, including the frontispiece, "Reading of the Declaration to Washington's Army in New York, July 9, 1776." Another readable paper is Henry Loomis Nelson's exposition of the causes which have promoted "The Growth of the Federal Power" in this country, and which have gradually strengthened the authority of the central government while diminishing that of the states. Brander Matthews contributes a valuable article, "As to 'American Spelling,'" showing some of the absurdities which characterize our modern English orthography. John Heard, Jun., contributes a story entitled "Captain John (1814)." Among the art features of the number the illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey of Shakespeare's comedy, "All's Well that Ends Well" will attract attention. R. Caton Woodville, the distinguished English artist, contributes an article, illustrated by himself: "The Capture of Wild Elephants in Mysore." The superb series of Danube papers, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," is continued by F. D. Millet, with illustrations from his own drawings and those of Alfred Parsons. Cyril Humphreys-Davenport contributes a valuable article on "Ancient Gold-work." James Russell Lowell's second paper on the Old English Dramatists is devoted to Marlowe. Mary E. Wilkins' delightful story "Jane Field" is continued, and is accompanied by a full-page illustration by W. T. Smedley. A story which will provoke no little comment is "The Soul of Rose Dede," by M. E. M. Davis. The poetry of the number is by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Hezekiah Butterworth, Elizabeth Stoddard, and Nina F. Layard. George du Maurier's full-page picture represents some of "The Disappointments of Lion Hunting." The Editor's Easy Chair and Editor's Study are contributed by George William Curtis and Charles Dudley Warner, and the Editor's Drawer is opened with an amusing character sketch by Thomas Nelson Page.

With the July number, the North American Review marks the beginning of its 78th year of existence. A symposium on the Silver Question by Senator Stewart, Representative Springer, Senator Harnsbrough, Representatives Bland and Dalzell, is given first place. Gov. Merriam states the needs of the new Northwest, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, outlines the action of that body in the coming campaign. Prehistoric Times in Egypt and Palestine, by Principal Dawson, of McGill college, is full of interest for students. The Situation in Utah is reviewed by ex-Minister Crispi. It is a notably good number.

Appleton's Evolution Series; "Man and the State," touch, in each succeeding pamphlet, the live issues of the times. The Duty of a Public Spirit; the Study of Applied Sociology; Representative Government; Suffrage and the Ballot; The Land Problem; the Problem of City Government; Taxation and Revenue (views of free trader and protectionist); the Monetary Problem, and the Immigration Problem, are the topics considered in those on the Bee table. These lectures are all by men of leading ability and particular training in the subjects written upon. They are issued fortnightly and the subscription price is $2.40 per year. Every student should possess himself of the series.

Scribner's Magazine for July contains a striking article about the "Poor in Chicago," by Joseph Kirkland (the author of those very realistic novels of western life, "Zury," and "The McVeys"). Mr. Kirkland takes an optimistic view of the conditions of poverty in that city, asserting that "how the other half lives in Chicago is pretty much as it chooses," because sobriety and industry will give to any able-bodied man a comfortable living and a good chance for his children. If men prefer the delights of drink and crime, there are plenty of opportunities for both. He describes graphically the various foreign quarters in Chicago and the admirably organized special charities, such as Hull House, Liberty Bell, the Waifs' Missions, etc. The illustrations are from life by an artist who spent a month or more among these people. "The Resumption of Specie Payment" is by John K. Upton, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury, and a high officer in that department at the time resumption was effected. The number is particularly rich in illustration—the paper on "The Art of Ravenna," by the Blashfields, being one of unusual artistic merit. Professor N. S. Shaler's article on "The Depths of the Sea" contains some curious pictures. "The Evolution of the City Square," by Samuel Parsons, Jr., shows in a very entertaining way what New York has done and will do toward a solution of the poor problem by multiplying the number of small squares in the thickly-settled portions of the city. All anglers and men who love the woods, will be delighted with Doctor Leroy M. Yale's brief reflections on "Getting Out the Fly-books."

There is abundant fiction in the issue, including two complete short stories—"The House Over the Way," and "The Pianner Mares"—with the powerful concluding instalment of Stevenson's romance, "The Wrecker."

The Cosmopolitan is exquisite in illustration and up to its high standard in reading matter. "Jersey Villas," by Henry James, is the red letter paper this month.

The Humanitarian, Vol. 1, No. 1, is placed on the reading table. It is a brainy, well-edited magazine, the prime object of which is the study of the physical progress of mankind. Or, as said in the manifesto, its aim is to discuss all subjects pertaining to the well-being of humanity." The law of heredity is one of the subjects thoughtfully considered. Victoria Woodhull Martin is its editor; 142 W. Seventieth street, New York, its place of publication; its price, $1 a year.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery, is full of July ardor for the children. The magazine is always beautiful from an artistic point of view and an educator to the little ones in many ways. Russell Publishing Co., Boston; $1.50 a year.

St. Nicholas, for the month of Independence day, is brim full of good things. "Ben Ali, the Egyptian," written and illustrated by Jack Bennett, is one of the many bright things. The magazine is beyond criticism in its make-up.

The Jenness-Miller Illustrated Monthly, while less aesthetic and artistic than in its old form and make-up, is much more helpful and useful for the "every-day woman." The July number is a specimen of an ideal woman's magazine. Madame Miller's ideas of woman's dress, understood and adopted, would do more to advance the condition of the sex physically, morally and mentally, than any other one factor attainable. The magazine is an educator in the highest sense. With one subscription, $1 a year 114 Fifth avenue, New York city) a union undersuit is sent free.

The Ladies' Home Journal for July is replete with good things. Mr. Bangs' cover-leaf poem on the "blissful sense of rest" in July days, is illustrated by a scene in which men are pitching hay onto a load afield. No great sense of rest about that. One grows a bit weary of the chatter of "the unknown wives of well-known men," which is mostly about their distinguished husbands. For instance Mrs. Beecher has "received frequent queries during the last few months, as to whether Mr. Beecher was untidy in her dress." It takes three-quarters of a column to describe how Mr. Beecher was disorderly but not untidy. But these are untoward criticisms in the midst of so many good things in the Journal. There is something bright and helpful for every member of the family and every room in the house.

Night and Day is the title of a little London magazine edited by Dr. Barnardo, whose charity work in London, Liverpool and other cities of England and Scotland is quite wonderful in its inception and its success. The Bee has already given a review of this work. These homes now contain 4,368 boys and girls, otherwise destitute and uncared for. These children are trained in industrial pursuits and are not sent out into the world until they are able to take care of themselves.

The handsome calendar for "The College for Women," connected with the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, O., is at hand. Each college has a full faculty, so while the method is neither separate education, co-education, nor the "annex," it is co-ordination in education. The university dates back to the year 1826; the Women's college, in connection, just closes its fourth year.

The Monterey & Mexican Gulf railway issues a little pamphlet of information of cities and states along its route. The total extent of railroads in Mexico is 5,956. The road is called "The Tampico Route;" general offices at Monterey, State of Neuvo Leon, Mexico.

More than ever before in the history of magazine literature, are the monthly periodicals of the present taking part in the political discussion. its name. The Forum announces, with its July issue that, we are about to enter upon the most interesting and most educational presidential contest of recent times, and the Forum will take active part. In the June number the issues involved in the opening campaign were presented by Senator Bayard and Senator Hoar, respectively. In the July number, Mr. Harrison's administration is reviewed by Senator Hawley and Mr. Cleveland's by Charles Francis Adams. The issues of the present contest: tariff, silver, civil service, secret ballot law, state bosses, etc., will be ably discussed by the best writers and thinkers in the country. Readers, and students of political economy, who have not the Forum regularly upon their tables would better subscribe, as they can scarcely afford to miss a number. The July number, besides the papers mentioned, has among other strong and well written papers:

Necessity for Uniform State Laws, by Prof. James F. Colby; The Coal supply and the Reading Leases, by A. A. McLeod, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company; Russia's Land System: the Cause of the Famine, W. C. Edgar, commissioner from America to Russian sufferers; the Consumer, Isaac L. Rice; the Standard Oil Trust; the Gospel of Greed, by Roger Sherman, and a paper by Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, on Women's Wages. Forum Publishing Co., N. Y., $5 a year.

The bright and attractive summer number of the Magazine of American History presents a splendid table of contents. It is a source of constant wonderment to readers, how Mrs. Lamb can manage to clothe a history record and exposition with so great freshness and vitality, not only one month, but every month in the year. The frontispiece is a portrait of Lincoln, and the opening paper, handsomely illustrated, is written by the editor: The Beginnings of the City of Troy, who also writes of the Making of a State (history of Kentucky's discovery and settlement.) The Pre-Columbian History of North America, is an interesting study, by Cyrus Thomas.

Switzerland's Model Democracy, by S. H. M. Byers, is readable and full of little points of information. One of Washington's letters is illustrated. There are other articles of value and the departments are well filled.

The numbers of The Living Age for June 11 and 18 contain Le Style c'est l'homme by W. H. Mallock; The German Crisis and the Emperor, and Letters of Carle to Varnhagen von Ense, New Review: How long can the Earth Sustain Life? Fraser: The Story of Gifford and Kes, and Camp Life and Pig-sticking in Cirocco, Nineteenth Century: William Black, Belgravia; Some Letters and Recollections, Cornhill; Issik Kul and the Kara-Irghese, Gentleman's; A Night with Japane Firemen, Temple Bar; Horace, A Good Word for the Sparrow, and A Chapter on Plato by Walter Pater, Macmillan's; Australia's First Fleet and A New Tasmanian Township, Chamber's; Impressions of an Australian in London, Greater Britain; with "My Last Proposal," "The Footstep of Death," and "Mrs. Driffield" and poetry.—The Living Age (weekly) with any of the $4 magazines for $10.50 a year. Or the Age singly, $8. Littell & Co., Boston.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly opens with a handsomely illustrated sketch of Pope Leo XIII. Famine Stricken Russia is another finely illustrated and instructive article. The July issue is exceptionally good in variety of topic and treatment; $3, yearly.

The Quiver, with its full quota of readable articles for Sunday and every other day in the week, is promptly at hand. The illustrations are always fine and a great variety of subjects are given place in the current number. Cassell & Co., N. Y.; $1.50 a year.

Notes.

The Cleveland Democracy, headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y., membership nearly 2,500, are forming a library, chiefly on politico-economic subjects, and respectfully solicit suggestions and contributions of books and pamphlets. The club has issued a handsome pamphlet containing a short history of the organization, and the addresses delivered before it. Address Secretary Charles L. Guerney, 16 W. Swan st. for further particulars.

"Our Animal Friends," published by the S. P. C. A., should be in every household. It has just entered its 19th volume and is published by the American Society, 10 East 22d st., N. Y.; $1 a year.

In "A Mexican Night," a collection of toasts, responses and addresses given at a banquet given Senor Romero, by the Democratic club of N. Y. city, is a great deal of eloquence along with much information. Mr. Logan did well to collect them into this neat pamphlet. 58 Williams street, New York.

A new novel by William Black, entitled "Wolfenberg," will be begun in Harper's Bazar for July 2. It will be profusely illustrated from drawings by W. Hatherell.

The Rochester, N. Y., board of commerce has issued a pamphlet for 1892 that is beautiful as a work of art, aside from the interesting story of progress it contains.

The Home-Maker since Mrs. Cady (Jenny June) has taken its editorship, is even better than ever before, and it was always good. Union Square, N. Y. $2 a year. The Home-Maker company.

"Is This Your Son, My Lord?" by Helen Gardener is in its sixth edition. "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" by the same author, is advertised by the Arena Publishing Co. 50 cents in paper. Cloth $1.

In the June number of the Arena is a powerful paper by B. O. Flowers, the editor, entitled "The Ishmaelites of Civilization." It is a story of a tour of visitation of the "social cellars" in refined, luxurious and aristocratic Boston, and is enough to turn the heart sick. To refuse to read these dark pictures of life is not to deny their existence, and to hold responsibility therefor.

Outing keeps up its breezy, inspiriting character. It is a beauty and a delight; its full-page engravings being well worth framing. Outing Co., N. Y., 241 Fifth ave.; $3 a year.

The American Queen is published at Bridgeport, Conn. It is a choice and helpful home magazine for $1 a year.

The Latin-American Republics series, announced by Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago, will comprise histories of the South American and Central American republics. Each volume will be written by a prominent writer, will cover the period from pre-Columbian times to 1892, and will be profusely illustrated. No complete histories of these countries have ever been written in English, and they are known to American readers only through the medium of books of travel. This series will therefore be welcome to every American, and will be indispensable to every library. The first volume, ready this month, will be "A History of Peru," by Clements R. Markham, who is the foremost living authority on Peruvian history.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Descriptive circular of Beautiful Lake View Summer Resort at Devils Lake, Lanawee County, Mich. G. R. Beardsell, Prop'r. P. O. Address, Hudson, Mich.

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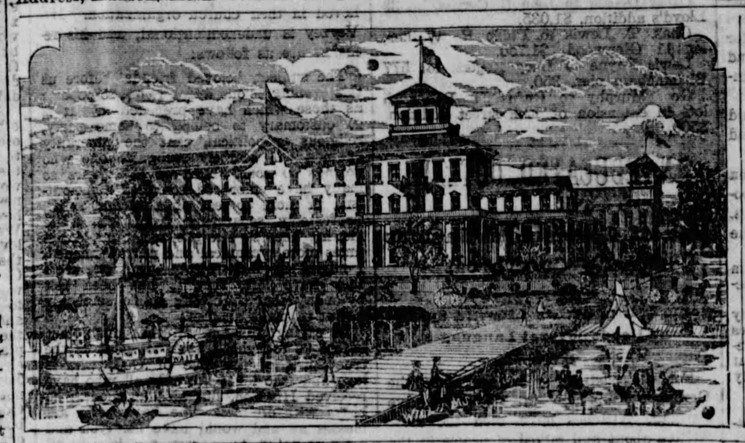

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This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.
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Act gently yet promptly on the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, thoroughly cleansing the system, assist digestion, and cure habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, and purely vegetable. 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure sick headache, and are recommended by leading physicians. For sale by leading druggists or sent by mail; 25 cts. a vial. Address HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Props., San Francisco or Chicago
FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY
W. K. West, or Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 65 Front St.

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE
CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Feet.

Newton's Heave & Cough Cure
will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Price, each, $1 per package.
Sold by dealers. Newton Horse Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE
CHICAGO
TO
Pacific Coast.
Kate B. Sherwood,
Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, states:
"Having contracted a severe bronchial trouble while in the White Mountains, I have since been subject to frequent attacks, which I can truly say that I have never seen more prompt, pleasant and equally relief from the use of PISO'S CURE. I recommend it to all suffering from bronchial affection."
Containing neither opium nor morphine. For sale by druggists.

SAND LAKE
Is the place to spend your summer. It is about 48 miles from Toledo, on the C., J. and M. railway, and is about one and three-quarters miles in length by a mile in width. The lake is well stocked with good varieties of game fish. No prettier spot can be found any where.
Putnam's Lake Park Hotel
Is situated amid a beautiful grove on the shore of the lake. The hotel has cool and convenient sleeping apartments, pleasant piazzas and parlors, large, cool and commodious dining room, well provided table and polite attention; fine bathing beaches, sailing, rowing, dancing, swinging, croquet, agreeable society and surroundings. Health, pleasure, enjoyment and economy combined. Correspondence solicited and all communications promptly answered. For particulars and prices address,
J. J. PUTNAM & SON, Pentecost, Mich.

Summer Resort
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME AT MODERATE RATES.
ADDRESS
A. J. OWEN,
CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

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MT. CLEMENS, MICH.
An Attractive Family Hotel. Opened May 2d. Everything New and Neat. Situated near Media Medical Baths in the heart of the city. Electric lighting and Steam Heat.
RATES, $2 to $3 PER DAY. SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES AND BY THE MONTH

Lake St. Clair Hotel!
NEW BALTIMORE, MICH.
This new and splendidly furnished "Home" is situated on Anchor Bay of Lake St. Clair, six miles across from the famous St. Clair Flats hunting and fishing grounds. Is on the mainland and surrounded by nice driving country. Affords excellent opportunities for driving and unrivaled facilities for yachting, boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, etc. This beautiful, safe, sheltered bay has no large floating commerce to interfere with fishing and boating parties, and no strong current to carry one away in case of loss of oars, etc. Air pure, fresh and bracing—always cool. Good livery and boat house in connection.
This hotel is now open for the season of '92. Rates $2.00 per day. Special terms by week or month, and to families. From Toledo take steamer Idlewild to Detroit, change there to steamer "Hattie," foot of Randolph street; arrive at hotel in time for supper.

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A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME.
ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. CLAIR RIVER.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ELEVATORS.
BEST MINERAL WATER IN AMERICA.
Rates $2.00 to $2.50 per Day.
Three Pleasant Furnished Cottages For Rent.
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KURTZMANN PIANOS! STUYVESANT, WISSNER. ORGANS!
C. J. WOOLLEY & CO. 311 SUPERIOR ST NEAR MADISON.

THE SPORTS OF A WEEK

Stray Gossip Gathered for Bee Readers

From the Stable, Track and Diamond.

Miscellaneous Mention Concerning the People Who are Constantly Before the Public Eye.

ON THE DIAMOND.

O'Connor is a fine catcher.

Knell is pitching good ball.

Mobile wants Tommy Esterbrook.

Reilly is becoming quite popular.

Killens work is the kind that wins.

Connor is batting for all he worth.

Thornton is playing with Syracuse.

George Cuppy is a very clever twirler.

Gleason is pitching splendid ball of late.

Mickey Welch has joined the Troy team.

Bolan is doing some remarkable catching.

Rogers, of Los Angeles, has a game arm.

Burkett is improving daily in his batting.

Hamburg is playing excellent ball these days.

Duffee is recovering from his recent illness.

Thorp, of the Troy team, has been suspended.

Pat Murphy is doing good work behind the bat.

Hamilton is eating hits and playing good out-field.

Minneapolis considers Newman the king outfielder.

McGinnis is twirling for all he is worth this season.

Jones is playing third base for Albany in fine style.

Cooney is still playing good short-stop for Chicago.

Baltz is pitching very clever ball for Los Angeles.

Tub Welch is making a record with the Houston team.

Seery and Fitzgerald have been released by Louisville.

Clements seems to be very fond of making home runs.

Burns is doing good field work for the Portland team.

"Shorty" Fuller is the brilliant New York short-stop.

Shinnick is doing wonders at second for Minneapolis.

Ben Sanders is likely to strengthen the Louisville team.

Pitcher Gleason, of the Browns, is under the weather.

Jack Easton will probably sign with the Minneapolis club.

Corkhill is doing brilliant work in center for Pittsburg.

Lake will be a great addition to the Kansas City team.

Shinnick is holding down the second bag for Minneapolis.

Rasty Wright is pushing out hits for "all there is in it."

Burns, of the Portland team, is hitting the ball for keeps.

Harry Burrel, of Milwaukee, is pitching in his old-time style.

Morgan Murphy is doing some wonderful catching for Cincinnati.

Vice President Kerr, of Pittsburg, has sold his interest in the club.

Jack Pettifort is putting up good ball for the Grand Island team.

Tommy Dowd is playing a great game at second base for Washington.

Catcher Graff, of Riverton, has received an offer from the New York club.

Glasscock is playing out of sight. Jack generally does when he is himself.

Harry Wright has been managing a base ball team for the past 24 years.

The Athletics are said to be after Carmody, the crack pitcher of Fordham college.

Billy Work is doing as timely hitting as any man in the Pacific Northwestern league.

Hallman is running bases in his elegant style, and the Phillies are quite in love with him.

Pitcher Thornton, recently released by the Philadelphia club, has signed with the Syracuse team.

Ad Gumbert is playing in the outfield nowadays when not pitching. He is a rattling good hitter.

Bobby Petit, who went around the world with Uncle Anson, is playing third base for Providence.

It is said Pitcher Kennedy, of Brooklyn, is the image of Fitzsimmons, the Australian middle-weight.

Seattle is delighted over their new catcher, Billy Earle. He is a great batter and a good base runner.

The New York directors have decided once more to buy Kelly. They spend most of their spare time that way.

Stovey says he will retire from base ball before he will consent to be transferred from the Bostons to any other club.

Gil Hatfield is the best shortstop in the Pacific Northwest league, and there are no flies on White, Beard and Patton.

Bob Fitzsimmons is commencing to catch on to the American game of base ball and thinks it is even better than the English game of crickets.

Stafford is the crack player of the Los Angeles team; he can play any position except back stop and is willing to try his hand at that in case of an emergency.

The most conspicuous features in the base ball race at present are the celerity with which Pop Anson and his hired hands are speeding down the toboggan chute, and the mighty strides forward of Cleveland Spiders.

Manager Kelly, of the Mobile Southern league club, is negotiating with Cincinnati for the release of Pitcher Willie McGill. Comiskey has no further use for the "Box Wonder," and the chances are Mobile will be allowed to take him.

Three of the field captains of the Pacific Northwest teams are short stops. They are Hatfield, of Seattle; Beard, of Spokane, and White, of Portland. Tacoma is captained by First Baseman Cartwright, although Short Stop Patton used to direct the team on the field.

Matt Kilroy has signed with the Athletics in the place of Bowman, who was released. Bowman was one of the highest priced men in the team and was not pitching the game he was capable of by any means. Manager Hogan decided to let him go.

The Lexington team will join the Southern league after the first season, taking the place of Macon, which is not strong Lexingtons will have Siebel, Conover, Davis, Reman, Phillips and other good players on its list.

Eddie Burke won't be forced to return to a minor league. Just as soon as he was released by the Cincinnati club he received a telegram from Manager Pat Powers asking his terms. Burke did as he was requested, and he is now under engagement to the Giants.

Harry Raymond has been dabbling in stocks and he owns a $20,000 block in a California silver mine—that is, maybe it will be worth $20,000 if the right man comes along upon which it can be unloaded. Harry is too busy a man hunting for his lost batting eye to ever think of digging out the coin himself.

HORSE NOTES.

Len Folk made his first start this year at Findlay.

Delgardo by Egbert will be sent for a mark this year.

Martha Wilkes, 2:18 3-4, will take the word at Pittsburg.

Heptagon is dead but there are a few trotters by him still on earth.

Axtella by Onward, out of the dam of Axtell, has a filly at foot by Allerton.

There are over one hundred and fifty head of horses in training at Nashville.

Mr. Goldy, of Salem, O., has bred his mare by Don Cossack to Red Hot, 2:26.

Ed Sanders will remain in Count Valensin's employ for the balance of the season.

Ferncliffe by Wickliffe, dam by Princeps, promises to step up in front this year.

The old-time trotting horse driver Matt Culvin died at Kansas City, Mo., recently.

Jennie Butterfield, Kingman, Me., has bought Artist, 2:29, by Dictator Chief, 2:21 1-2.

Richard Blumenthal, Hartford, Conn., has purchased the pacing gelding Victory, 2:28 1-2.

It is beginning to look as if Ferndale by Simmocolon is the fastest 2-year-old in the east.

Sunshine, 2:25 1-2, was bred to Egon last month and is now being trained at Independence.

The dam of Prince A., 2:22 3-4, by Major Miller, was got by Malcolm, a son of Harry Clay.

Nugget Jr., 2:31 1-2, has been sold by J. B. Pettit, Port Huron, Mich., to C. G. White, Lapeer, Mich.

F. H. Burke, Menlo Park, Cal., has purchased a grey mare by Abbottsford, out of Sweetbrier, 2:26 1-4.

Dr. D. E. Kelly, Ashtabula, O., has sold his mare Bernice by Binderton to a Chicago party for $500.

E. Lahiff, LaGrange, O., reports the arrival of a filly by Hal Dillard, out of Lady L., 2:34, by White Line.

L. C. Polham, Chatham Center, O., has a mare by Jim Schriber, dam by White Cloud, that promises to pace fast.

Wilkes Bird by Jay Bird promises to be a great sire. All of his colts are first-class and they come strong and look right.

Tony Wilkes by Black Wilkes, a son of Wilkie Collins, is named as a starter in the 3-year-old stake at Bradford, Pa.

The little bay mare Valkyr by Volunteer Star won a race in Italy recently, defeating Spofford and a couple of others.

J. H. Daniels, Chatham Center, O., is giving his horse by Mambrino Thorn, Jr., dam by Hotspur, Jr., a little track work.

The chestnut gelding Newcastle, by Kentucky Prince, out of the dam of Fuller, 2:13 3-4, can pace a mile close to 2:29.

May Marshall, a sister to Mary Marshall, 2:12 3-4, is going fast at Freeport, Ill. She stepped a quarter in 35 seconds recently.

Fred Blake, Hastings, Neb., has purchased from Bouchamp & Jarvis, Concordia, Ks., the bay stallion Fitz by Cortland Wilkes, out of the dam of Edmonia, 2:30.

Joe James, of Hamilton, Ont., has purchased the fast yearling pacer Burke by Young Fullerton out of a mare by Wood's Hambletonian from Judson H. Clark, Elmira, N. Y.

P. H. Ketcham, Saginaw, Mich., purchased the chestnut gelding Mills, by Sphinx, 2:20 1-2, dam Annie B. by Jim Fisk. He was foaled in 1890 and will be used as a road horse.

The pacer Allen Lowe, 2:19 1-2, is by Alcantara, out of Susie, dam of Dr. Barry, 2:19 1-2; second dam County House Mare, dam of Nettie, 2:18, and Old Stocking, dam of Happy Russell, 2:21 1-2.

David Hunts, Boston, Mass., has lost by death the brown mare Annie G., 2:28, foaled 1870, by Dictator, dam by Harris Hambletonian. She was the first of Dictator's get to enter the 2:30 list, her record being made in 1878.

C. A. Passey, of Richmond, Va., has his stable of horses at Fleetwood Park, New York. The watch chain spider charm Little Betz, 2:27 1-4, by John W. Daniels, is in it. She is now 4 years old and can step better than 2:20.

M. E. McHenry's racing string this season will consist of Charleston, 2:15, Delmarch, 2:11 1-2; Lobasco, 2:16 1-4; Bonnie Mack, 2:20 1-4; St. Vincent, 2:20 1-4; Nettie, 2:19; Embassy, 2:21 3-4; Stoner Boy, 2:26 1-2; Guy, 2:11 3-4; Jennie Hawthorne, 2:31 1-4, and others.

A dispatch from Italy states that the bay horse Ellwood Medium, 2:24 3-4, by Happy Medium, dam Blanche by Hopkin's Abdallah, died recently at Florence. He was foaled in 1874 and made his record at Boston in 1881. Last season this horse had several fast colts on the European tracks.

Among the trainers located at Union Park, Saginaw, Mich., Chauncey Sheppard has seven horses, Germ Sutherland five, Wm. Smith three, Michael Moore six, Fred Tallmadge three, Eb. C. Lewis fifteen, James Dursous of St. Charles three, Coleman Stock Farm five, Oakland Stock Farm six, and Jas. Wallstead fourteen.

W. Millen is located at Three Rivers, Mich., with the following: Lady H., 2:29 1-4; Jenny King, trial 2:33; Tommy Wilkes, 2:39 1-4; Dandy, 2:42 3-4; Bessie Wilkeswood, 2:41 1-2; Dorcas, 2:35 1-4; Charlie R., 2:37 1-2; Pinellas Wilkes, a promising 2-year-old by Wilkeswood; Strathhallen, 2:39 1-4, a green 4-year-old mare by Masterlode, sister to Elsie H. and Ruby; Midget, a good 3-year-old and several other green ones.

THE USUAL PLAN.

"Don't you want to buy a good cyclopaedia?" inquired the canvasser.

"What do I want of a cyclopaedia?"

"Everybody needs one. Suppose you want to ascertain how many inhabitants Madagascar has, or who was the first Odd fellow, or what the distance is from the earth to the moon, or when the first Atlantic cable was laid, and you've got to know right off—what are you going to do?"

"Write a letter of inquiry to some newspaper and find out," retorted Mr. Veritas, indignantly. "Think I'm a blamed gourd-head?"

And he kicked the agent down stairs!—Chicago Tribune.

A BOOK-TAUGHT BOY.

"Maw," said Tommy in deep disgust, "that kid acrost the way is a regular chump. He calls fishin' worms 'earth

AN ODD WOOING

By a Very Wealthy Old Gentleman.

He Captures a Young and Pretty Wife,

And Then Dies Leaving Her Heiress to Half a Million Dollars.

New York, July 2.—The will of an old-time New Yorker has just been admitted to probate in Cook county, Illinois. Peter Burrill, the man who left the will, was an odd character. One of the oddest things he ever did in his life was to marry a young slip of a girl when he was verging on to 70 years.

Perhaps there never was a queerer courtship than that of Peter Burrill. After he left the old Ninth ward of New York and until he married little 18-year-old Beckie McBride, Peter lived in Elgin, Ill. He had a farm just out of town, but drove in every day to get his mail and gossip with the farmers who came in with their produce and milk. There was not much happening in and around Elgin that Peter did not know all about. One day Elgin's usually placid calm was disturbed by the publication in the weekly paper that Peter's wife was dead. Peter's wife had been jaded-gidden so long that nearly everyone had forgotten that he had a wife at all. It was more the knowledge that Peter really had a wife than that he had lost her that caused the shock. Peter was rich, and when he began to spruce up after the funeral all the widows and spinsters in and about the town began to spruce up also. Peter was regarded as a great catch.

Among a lot of other property that Peter owned in the heart of the town was an old two-story cobblestone building where Col. John S. Wilcox ran the city post-office. This building must have stood during revolutionary times, and if Washington had ever gotten so far west, the good people of Elgin would be telling to day how the general slept there over night and had his horse pistols loaded there the next morning.

It was while Peter was wearing crape on his hat and getting a younger heart in his bosom every day that shy little Beckie McBride "came to clerk" in the postoffice. Beckie was just fresh from the district school and not at all the sort of woman one would expect to see delivering mail through a postoffice window. Elgin is not at all backward in the matter of "fly" young men, and they used to write letters to themselves and call for them just for the sake of seeing little Rebecca blush. When business was slack in the postoffice Beckie, in her black dress that was scarcely darker than her hair, would sit perched on a high chair, crocheting something or other and chewing spruce gum. This was the picture which Peter Burrill used to see when he drove up to get his mail. He wore a red scarf around his neck and a brand black hand encircled his new sixteenth century stovepipe hat. At the start there seemed to be something in Beckie's picture that appealed to honest old Peter's yearning heart.

After awhile it got to be noticed that Peter began to regard his obligations as a landlord in a more serious light. While he was honest, Peter was also stingy, and his tenants had always counted on at least six months nagging at him before they could get any repairing done. But all at once Peter developed a marvelous interest in the condition of the old postoffice rookery. He went all over the place, but seemed to focus most of his observations within the inclosure where demure little Beckie sat making the tatting and chewing spruce gum. Between noon and 1 o'clock Beckie was free from her governmental duties, and the astute Peter was not long in finding this out.

For years the old man had been getting his midday dinner at the City hotel, but now he brought his dinner to the postoffice and, sitting on a mail-pouch rack, feasted alternately on roast mutton and Beckie's appetizing blushes. Peter's talk was never too interesting, being mostly about crops and cattle, when there was not any fresh gossip going on; but it seemed to suit Becky well enough, and, for that matter, they spent most of their time together in looking for the next person who should come in after his mail.

Finally they got married and Peter took the notion they should have a long honeymoon. They traveled all over the states. Peter insisting that no one should miss seeing his youthful bride. Then in California Peter died. And shy little Beckie McBride, the little postoffice clerk, returned to Elgin, heiress to half a million dollars. There are widows and spinsters in and contiguous to Elgin who prophesy that Beckie will fritter her fortune away, but Beckie only smiles sadly when she hears of the gossip, and says nothing.

The executors of the estate will visit New York in a few days to look after the sale of some real estate in the Ninth ward.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, on the 7th day of July, 1892 at 3 o'clock p. m., for the following purposes:

FIRST—To consider and determine the question of increasing the capital stock of said company to the sum of $14,500,000, by issuing additional common stock to the amount of $4,000,000, for the purpose of increasing its machinery, rolling stock, depots and other fixtures, and for completing its line of road, liquidating and paying off its unfunded and floating debt, and for any and all of said purposes, and for any of the purposes authorized by law.

SECOND—After considering said increase of capital stock, to consider the question of issuing bonds of said company, to the aggregate amount of eight million dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and securing the same by mortgage on the property of said company or otherwise, in such form as the stockholders may direct or approve, for any of the following purposes: Laying additional track, increasing the machinery and rolling stock, building depots and shops, making improvements, paying its unfunded debts and redeeming its bonds, and for any of the purposes authorized by law.

THIRD—For the transaction of all other business which may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK R. LAWRENCE, President.
JAMES M. HAM, Secretary.

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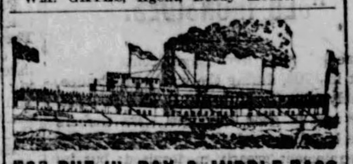
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Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 8:30 a. m.; every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 5 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

Toledo, Miami, Perrysburg, and Fort Meigs,
Str. C. B. Wallace,
Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Leaves Toledo.	Leaves Perrysburg.
10:00 a m	7:15 a m
2:30 p m	12:15 p m
5:40 p m	4:30 p. m.

Moonlight ride every Sunday night; leaves Toledo 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.
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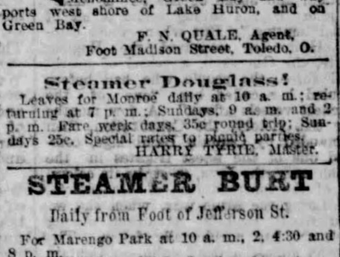
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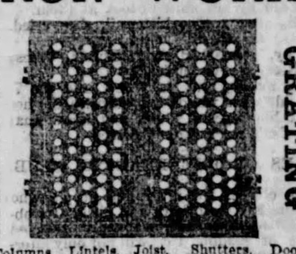

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TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.

All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.
Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.
TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME
* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday.

From Toledo to

	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York	9:45 a m	7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n	9:45 a m	7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	9:45 a m	7:20 a m
Phila. & New York	5:10 p m	2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	5:10 p m	2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	5:10 p m	2:25 p m
Phila. & New York	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.
Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom.	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special	*7:40 a m	
New York Express	*10:53 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.	1:40 p m	3:35 p m

Sandusky Division—East.

Bos. & N. Y. Special		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex.	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail		*2:55 p m

Old Road—West.

Chicago Accom.	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spec.		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Pacific Mail	*2:35 a m	
Michigan Accom.	4:30 p m	9:50 a m

Air Line Division—West.

Chi. & Bos. Special	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim.	*11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail		*2:37 a m
Chicago Express		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom.	9:20 a m	6:00 p m

Jackson Branch.

Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m

Lansing Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	

Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m

Detroit Branch.

Express	9:42 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:22 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.
Union Depot.

Cin. & Ind. Express	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex.	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.
Union Depot.

Pacific Express	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.	8:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:20 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Boston Ex.	*10:05 a m	*7:48 a m
New York Express	*11:30 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
Depot—Cherry Street.

Wheeling & Steu. Ex	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Washt'n. & Balto. Ex	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. & N. Y. Ex.	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Local Freight	4:30 p m	6:35 a m

*Daily.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

Chicago & Tol. Ex.	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express	4:45 p m	7:20 a m
Local	3:50 p m	6:10 a m
Devil's Lake Excurs'n, Sunday only	7:00 p m	7:20 a m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.

Frankfort Mail	10:30 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express	1:10 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom.	8:55 a m	10:30 a m

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
2 TRAINS DAILY TO ST LOUIS, MO.
SLEEPING CARS. FREE CHAIR CARS.
Union Depot.

St. Louis Day Ex.	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex.	*9:20 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pass.	8:30 a m	4:30 p m

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO.
Buckeye Route.

Columbus Express	*9:30 a m	*6:35 a m
O. R. Mail & Ex.	2:25 p m	10:30 a m
Columbus Express	*8:20 p m	*5:20 p m

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI.
Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Find. & Ken. Ex.	*9:20 a m	7:50 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex.	3:15 p m	10:50 a m
Find. & Ken. Ex.	6:35 p m	*5:10 p m

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL.
Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Col. & Athens Ex.	3:20 p m	10:25 a m
Bucyrus & Fost'a Ex	*9:00 a m	*5:30 p m
Bucyrus & Fostr'a Ex	6:30 p m	7:30 a m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.
Passengers going via the above line leave from Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Depot, as follows:

Depart via M. C. R. R.	5:30 a m
Depart via L. S. R'y	10:10 a m
Depart via M. C. R. R.	4:20 p m
Depart via M. C. R. R.	*9:05 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.	3:20 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.	*10:05 a m
Arrive via L. S. R'y	4:43 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.	*11:20 p m

*Daily.

Connections are made at Monroe or Detroit with F. & P. M. R. R. trains for all stations on that road in Michigan.

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Ales, Porter, Stout and Mt. Clemens Apollinaris Water promptly delivered to families, hotels and trade in general
ADAM ULLRICH
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Treatment of Hair and Scalp.
Facial Blemishes of every description permanently removed without the use of harmful compounds. The face treatment teaches one how to care for and keep the face free from imperfections. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.
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FREE TO WOMEN. We will send every woman who answers this advertisement a copy of our new work, "ALETRINOSA," a treatise on the "Diseases of Women, and Guide to Home Treatment." Mention this paper. Lady Agents Wanted.
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INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow sufferers a prescription containing a small, weak organ. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp.
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THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

The Last Days of Christopher Columbus.

He Had Many Troubles and Died a Pauper—A Good Circus Story—Letters and Puzzles.

THE CARD CASTLE.

Up in the high card castle
There sat a princess fair,
The castle was enchanted;
No toy could enter there.
The paper-doily princess
Could see far, far away
The floor and nursery closet,
And all the toys at play;

And, sitting in the castle,
She heard their cheerful stir,
But not a toy among them
Would come to rescue her.
Now hark! she hears a sighing,
Yet nothing can she see.
Then some one softly whispers,
"I come to rescue thee."

"Who is it?" asks the princess,
"Has dared to hither come?"
"I am the wind," it answers,
"I'll bear thee to my home."
Now—puff!—out through the window
He and the princess fly,
While on the nursery carpet
The cards all scattered lie.
—St. Nicholas.

JACK AT THE CIRCUS.

There probably was not a happier nor prouder boy last week in all New York than Jack Townsend. He went about with a most important air and his hands deep in his trousers pockets. I think, too, his hat was tipped a trifle on one side, but in view of the greatness which had been thrust upon him, even that indication of recklessness may be pardoned him. For Jack had been to Barnum's circus.

But it was not the simple fact that he had attended the circus which made all the boys in his neighborhood nudge each other when he appeared with a consciously haughty air, and follow him at a respectful and admiring distance. Ah no! Many boys can go to circuses, but it is not given to all to go behind the scenes, hobnob with the elephant and grow chummy with the three-horned ox.

It was one morning after breakfast that Jack's papa, who is probably the jolliest, most sympathetic papa a boy ever had, said in an off-hand, indifferent way:

"By the way, Jack, I suppose you wouldn't care much about going over to Madison Square Garden with me and to call on the business manager of the circus, who is an old friend of mine and who will show me around."

Jack simply gasped as he stared at his father, who laughed in his delightfully hearty fashion, and said, "Come on, old man; hurry up."

Jack crossed Madison Square in a dream, and saw as in a vision his father shake hands with the manager, who invited them to walk down stairs and look about to their hearts' content.

Now when Jack had been to circuses he, being a little chap, had been obliged to take what he could get. In order to catch a glimpse even of the animals, he had been either squeezed nearly to jelly by the crowd or lifted up for a momentary glance by the strong arms of his father. But now—now—the world was his! He could walk about at his leisure and feast his popping eyes on the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air.

Jack followed his father and the manager into the bowels of the earth, or at least into the cellars of Madison Square Garden. From this great vault arose strange, furious, smothered sounds which set Jack's blood tingling. "Oh," he thought in a tremor of delight, "if a lion would but roar once—a good lively roar—seems to me I wouldn't ask anything more."

Almost the first cage they stopped before was one filled by the tawny monsters, which were walking up and down, lashing their sides ferociously with their tails and growling ominously. It was the hour for feeding and the lions scented their meat, which lay cut and ready to be served at a short distance away. Jack watched the juicy quarters disappear down their cavernous throats and shivered a little when their keeper told him facetiously that they would like nothing so much for dinner as a nice, tender boy. Fascinating as the lions were, Jack was quite as entertained by the cubs, which sat in the cage by their mother, docile and quiet as kittens.

The keeper of the hippopotamus prodded the ugly beast and commanded him to smile as Jack stood looking. Suddenly he obeyed and opened his monstrous jaws to such an alarming extent that Jack involuntarily backed away.

From these possible calamities Jack passed on to see the mammoth horse. The keeper, seeing the little boy's great interest, told him that the horse's name was Hoosier, that he came from Ohio, and then kindly proceeded to measure his head by a broomstick. The ordinary horse's head is as long as a flour barrel, but Hoosier's took the entire length of the broomstick.

Next Hoosier, and snuggling up as if for protection, was the little Chinese hairless horse called Linda, with a tail like a rat's. Jack could scarcely tear himself away from this dissimilar span to make the acquaintance of two white Arabian stallions, Adonis and Apollo, that later did a great boxing act in the arena.

Jacks' eyes stuck out further when he was introduced to and permitted to stroke the face of the three-horned, three-eyed, three-nostrilled bull, Cholly, from Providence, R. I. The boy scarcely knew which to most admire, this animal or the fine Arizona buffalo, a rare specimen, which was Cholly's next-door neighbor. The dwarf cow was also a source delight and mystery, with her face of ordinary size and her body no larger than that of a calf.

There were some miniature zebras with eyes like those of Jersey cows, camels and quaggas which Jack hated to leave. But when he was invited to come over and feed Tom Thumb, the baby elephant, he could not withstand the temptation. Later he saw Tom Thumb cut up all sorts of antics, play an organ, drink out of a bottle, ring a bell for the waiter to bring his food, eat, fan himself and wipe his mouth with a napkin.

He also made the acquaintance of the only trained sheep. They put out their little black paws to shake hands with the boy and, when later he saw them ring bells, roll barrels, walk upstairs and fire pistols, he felt that he was witnessing the debut of friends.

"Wouldn't you like to see the dogs and cats go through their rehearsal?" asked the manager. Wouldn't Jack? He sighed with rapture as he followed the men upstairs and out into the Garden, where an army of men were swinging the trapezes, scattering baskets of sawdust, laying the rings and making other preparations for the matinee.

The dogs, five in number, were led into the Garden. Their trainer, holding an anise bag, ran ahead of them. Wild with excitement, yelping and shrieking, they strove to break from the attendants. At length the word was given and the race began. They dashed wildly around the track in full cry. One little wretch, fearing he was to be beaten, decided on cheating and cut across lots through the rings to join the others. Jack shouted over this clever scheme.

After the dogs' rehearsal came that of the only trained cats. The cages containing the cats were brought up from below and the professor arranged the properties about a ring built up like a wall with a wide top. In the center of this ring he stood and put the cats through their paces. A red inclined plane was brought forward and a big gray cat was ordered to run up it. This with many a yowl of protest he did and from its top sprang through round baskets and burning hoops which his trainer held. Then a pair of cats were harnessed to a miniature hose-cart, on which sat several cats. Away rattled the cart, but its jolltings did not agree with one big yellow cat that sprang nimbly out. Then cats leaped gates and played at see-saw. A big, black cat ran in and out the rungs of a ladder so fast that he looked like a streak of black lightning.

Finally a tiny ring was formed and two gray cats entered, were introduced, shook hands and then fell to sparring with much hissing and yowling. It was the most charming of prize-fights.

In the afternoon Jack attended the matinee. He saw wonderful feats of acrobatic skill and strength. The riding and tumbling, the clowns and the tricks were beautiful beyond expression, but as I said before, any boy could go to the circus, but not every boy could go behind the scenes and see many of the performers at home. —New York World.

A MORTIFYING MISTAKE.

I studied my tables over and over, and
backward and forward, too;
But I couldn't remember six times nine, and
I didn't know what to do,
Till sister told me to play with my doll and
not to bother my head.
"If you call her 'Fifty-four' for a while,
you'll learn it by heart," she said.

So I took my favorite, Mary Ann (though I
thought 't was a dreadful shame
To give such a perfectly lovely child such a
perfectly horrid name),
And I called her my dear little "Fifty-four"
a hundred times, till I knew
The answer of six times nine as well as the
answer of two times two.

Next day Elizabeth Wigglesworth, who
always acts so proud,
Said, "Six times nine is fifty-two," and I
nearly laughed aloud!
But I wished I hadn't when teacher said,
"Now, Dorothy, tell if you can."
For I thought of my doll and—sakes alive!—
I answered—"Mary Ann!"
—St. Nicholas.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

One of the five magnificent frigates built in 1798, during the war with France, namely, the Constitution, is still in existence and in good condition. Its timbers have been renewed at different times, and its equipment greatly modernized; but its outward appearance is almost the same as ever. When built, it was considered one of the finest ships in the American navy; but it would offer but slight resistance to the attacks of a powerful modern ironclad like the Miantonomoh.

The Constitution originally carried forty-four guns. A particularly interesting history is connected with this ship. During the war with the Barbary powers, in 1803, she was Commodore Preble's flagship in the Mediterranean, and played a conspicuous part during the war. Lieut. Wadsworth, who was blown up before Tripoli in the ill-fated Intrepid, was one of the officers of the Constitution. In the course of the war with England in 1812, the English papers laughed at the Constitution, and spoke of her as "a bundle of pine boards sailing under a bit of striped bunting." But when, under Captain Hull, she captured the English frigate, the Guerriere, a vessel of nearly equal force, the people who had before ridiculed her called her "one of the stanchest vessels afloat." A few months after this victory, the Constitution, then commanded by Captain Bainbridge, compelled one of the finest frigates in the British navy, the Java, to strike its colors. One of the most famous of her exploits was during the same war, when she escaped from Broke's squadron, among which she had accidentally fallen. The sea was almost a dead calm, so Captain Hull had to resort to towing. All her boats were lowered, with long lines attached, and in addition Hull had ropes spliced together to make a line half a mile long, to which he attached a kedge anchor. This was carried in a boat half a mile ahead and dropped, when the crew hauled the ship rapidly forward. The commodore of the English squadron soon adopted the same tactics, and if it had not been for a breeze springing up the Constitution would have been captured.

In 1830 it was proposed by the navy department to take her to pieces, for she was said to be unseaworthy. But on account of her glorious achievements, people thought she should be preserved. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, then a young man of 21, just graduated from Harvard University, wrote the famous patriotic poem, 'Old Ironsides." This poem had such a powerful influence on the public mind, that the vessel was saved, and, as I have already said, is still in existence, though nearly a hundred years old.—Harper's Young People.

Following is the poem:

Aye, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rung the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar;—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with heros' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee;—
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

O better that her shattered bulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave;
Hail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

DIDN'T KNOW BETTY WAS MARRIED.

Ethel is 7 years of age, and lives in an aristocratic Boston suburb. Betty is the family cat, and when she becomes the proud mother of four or five little puffballs they usually first see the light in the stable.

The last litter appeared not very long ago, and Betty found a very comfortable place for them in the family sleigh. They made such a pretty sight that Ethel was taken out by her aunt to look at them.

"Oh, the pretty kittens," she cried. "Whose are they?"

"Why," remarked Aunt Emma, "those are Betty's new babies."

"Oh, auntie, that can't be," said the 7-year-old, with wondering surprise in her bright blue eyes. 'Don't you know that Betty isn't married?"—Selected.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading Club stories.

At the end of one year printed diplomas will be issued to all who have followed the course.

To become a member cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name.....

P. O. and State.....

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo, O.

NEW MEMBERS OF READING CLUB

Iva Reid, North East, Pa.
Susie Herrmann, Toledo, O.
Emma Tello, Black Creek, Wis.
W. L. Wharton, Randall, W. Va.
William Huffman, Dupont, O.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERER.

Columbus' Reception at the Court of Spain—His Later Voyages and His Death.

Reading Club Story No. 4.

Ferdinand and Isabella, having been told of the return and discoveries of their admiral, by the messenger whom he had sent to them, waited at Barcelona, for him, ready to shower honors upon the brave navigator.

The nobles of Spain came to the city to meet him. His entrance into Barcelona was a triumphal march. At the head of the procession, he placed the Indians that he had brought over with him, as a living proof of the existence of other lands. The Indians had painted their naked bodies with many different colors, and were ornamented with feathers, gold and pearls. You may be sure that they were well stared at. The animals and birds, the unknown plants and precious stones that he had collected, were carried in golden basins on the heads of Negro and Moorish slaves. The eager crowd pressed close around them and many were the wonderful tales told by the officers and companions of the great discoverer. After these came the great Columbus himself. He was mounted on a beautiful horse, richly caparisoned, that had been given to him by the king. How the people cheered as he rode by them!

"None could compare with him," they said, "all felt him to be the greatest or the most fortunate of men."

Ferdinand and Isabella received him on their throne, shaded by a canopy of gold. They rose up to meet him and made him sit on a level with themselves, while they listened with deep attention to his thrilling accounts of his voyage. When he had finished the king and queen fell on their knees and sang a hymn of praise to God for so great a blessing.

Messengers were at once sent to all the courts of Europe, to tell them the wondrous news. Soon all the civilized world was praising the name of Columbus. He did not allow this praise to turn his head, nor did he let the jealousy that had begun to show itself, annoy him.

One day, when he was dining with Ferdinand and Isabella, one of the guests, jealous of the honors paid to him, asked him, with a sneer, if he thought that no one else would have discovered the New World if he had not. For his answer, Columbus took an egg between his fingers and asked if any present could make it stand on end. None could manage this. Columbus then cut off one end of the egg and standing it up showed them that it was easy enough, when some one had first shown them the way.

But Columbus was not satisfied to live here in idleness, he was impatient to again set foot on the shores of the New World. This time he had no trouble in raising a crew. Everybody was eager to go. Workmen of all trades, laborers from every part of Europe; domestic animals and plants, seeds, vines, and specimens of all the arts and trades of Europe embarked in these ships, to try the new soil and climate.

On the 25th of September this second fleet left the bay of Cadiz. It consisted of three large ships and fourteen caravellas, seventeen in all. They made a pleasant, prosperous and quick voyage, reaching Hayti, or Hispaniola, as it was then called, on the 2d of November. Columbus hurriedly sailed to the gulf, where he had built the fort and left his forty companions, but here he was met by a terrible discovery. He found the fort destroyed, the Indian village deserted, and all the Spaniards killed. The few Indians that he could see in the distance seemed afraid to come near. At last, however, the young chief, who had been so kind to Columbus before, came up to him and told him of the crimes and treachery of the white men that he had left behind and of the terrible revenge of the maddened Indians. Columbus, shocked, disappointed and grieved at these tidings, wept over the crimes of his countrymen. He made up his mind to find another place and to try again to colonize the island.

He landed again in another place and founded a town which he called Isabella, after his patron queen. He governed this place most wisely and kindly. He won the love and respect of the Indians around him. He built forts, and marked out roads in different parts of the country. He searched for gold but did not find quite as much as he had expected. But every time that he left the town to travel around the island he came back to find disorder and mutiny among the Spaniards. They were wicked and cruel to the trusting Indians, who soon became very revengeful.

Columbus was getting old and his hard work and the troubles between the colonists and the Indians soon brought him to a bed of severe illness. Had it not been for the kindness of his brother Bartholomew, who had come to Hispaniola because of his anxiety to hear about his brother Christopher, he would never have lived through his long sickness.

The news of the troubles upon the islands and of Columbus' illness soon reached Spain. At the court Columbus had many enemies who were jealous of his genius and who bitterly hated him because of his success. They told falsehoods about him to the king and finally induced Ferdinand to send a new governor to the town of Isabella. This new governor, whose name was Bobadilla, was an enemy to Columbus, and after a mock trial he ordered him to be put in irons and returned to Spain. This was done and, after a weary voyage of eight months, Columbus again landed on Spanish soil, but this time more like a disgraced convict than as a mighty conqueror. But when the people saw this disgrace that wicked men had put upon Columbus they became very angry. It is said that Isabella shed tears at the sight of him in chains.

Honors were again showered upon him and again did he hear the people praising him in gratitude. But he was impatient to continue his discoveries and soon started out again. He made two more voyages. The first one led him to the coast of the real continent, but yet he never knew of it. He supposed that this, too, was an island belonging to the East Indies. He landed on the coast of South America, near the mouth of the Orinoco river. Although he did not know that this was a new world and passed but one night on its real shores, yet this continent should have been named for him. Chance, however, has made it otherwise, so that we are Americans instead of Columbians.

After his fourth and last voyage he was brought, in a dying state, to the city of Seville, in Spain. Here he remained for some time, then journeyed to Segovia in order to ask of the king the rewards that had been promised to him. But before the promises were kept and before the rewards were bestowed, the soul of the great explorer had gone to its grand reward in heaven. He died a pauper in Segovia in the year 1506.

And such was this man. We know of none more perfect, nor may who have besrowed greater blessings upon their fellowmen.

Adapted by
MRS. BLACQUE WILSON.

(This ends the story of America's Discoverer and the next historical articles will give short accounts of the various early colonies and interesting stories about the beginning of the United States).

INDIAN COURAGE.

The annals of no country can show any savage foe so formidable for his numbers to trained regular troops of the white race as the American Indian. The tales of the Sepoy rebellion, replete as they are with heroic achievements of British soldiers, read like absurd fairy tales to Indian-fighters of our army. The spectacle, repeated again and again, of a score or so of these Englishmen riding through as many thousands of opposing Sepoys, disciplined, and thoroughly supplied with the best of fire-arms, would be a very novel one to those accustomed to the temper of the savage of our own continent.

Had Capt. Jack or Joseph or Geronimo, with such warriors as they led, been the sort of foes to attack the English power in India, the history of Delhi and Lucknow would have been written in far darker characters on the pages of English history. Self-reliant, intelligent, fierce in battle, inimitable horsemen, armed with the modern rifle, our own Indians have often waged successful battle with regular troops unsurpassed in equality and far outnumbering them. It is doubtful if even the Cossack or Arab can be compared with them in partisan warfare.—Selected.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Young Readers—This week finishes our stories about Christopher Columbus. We shall have several more historical ones and then each one of you who has signed the Reading Club pledge will write me a letter telling me what you have learned from them, that you did not know before. Be careful to save your papers that have the stories in, then you will have them when you wish to write about them.

I shall be delighted to hear what you are each doing with your summer time. How many of you have gone away from home for a holiday to the mountains, or the sea shore, or else to some pretty farm house? Those of you who live in the country all the time have the advantage now, over those of us who must stay in the hot city day after day.

In your happy play time don't forget
Your friend,
PETER BUZZER.

Move Now Friends.

Mr. Buzzer—I am a little boy 13 years old and live on a farm in Noble county, Ohio, about six miles from the railroad and three miles from town. My pa takes the Bee. I like to read the Children's Hour very much. I have four brothers and one sister, one a nice baby three months old. We have a little colt; we call him Charlie, and we have a lot of little ducks. This is the first letter I have written for a paper, and if this is printed I will write again.
C. F. MIRACLE.

The Pledge Is Printed Every Week.

Dear Friends—I promise to read all of the stories printed for Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned. I shall try and get some of my friends to join. Will there be pledges in every Saturday?
SUSIE HERRMANN.
Toledo, O.

THE PUZZLER.

Enigma.

In note, not in letter.
In Tuesday, out in Sunday.
In New York, not in Marietta.
In hill, not in mountain.
In bark, not in beg.
In Maine, not in Ohio.
In up, not in down.
In sing, not in talk.
In hat, not in cap.
In oil, not in gas.
In drink, not in eat.
In tea, not in milk.
My whole is state.
ED. N. MOORE.

Deletions.

1. Delete slander and get a medal.
2. Delete vanished and get filled.
3. Delete joyous and get a scourge.
4. Delete support and get to burst.
5. Delete an article of food and get an office.
6. Delete case and get to dip.

Numerical Enigma.

Thirteen letter spell mee; an exclamation's my 1,
A savage monarch's cognomen my 2, 3, 4,
Who'll 5, 6, 7 your lineaments, unless you get your gun;
My 8, 9, 10's a certain fish—no more.
11, 12's a preposition, and 13 a certain note
Used often by musicians; and then I am, complete.
A compound that is usually found upon a table d' hote—
Though folks don't always know it when they eat.

Riddle.

I can skip, I can climb,
I can twist round and round,
I can never stand still,
Yet I grow in the ground.

Diamond.

1. A vowel. 2. Away. 3. A girls name. 4. Single. 5. A letter.
EVA BEST.

Answers to puzzles in daily of June 25 and weekly of June 30:

Riddle—List.

Charade—Co-nun-drums.

Half Square—

P E R S I M M O N
E V E N T U A L
R E L E A S E
S N E L L S
I T A L Y
M A S S
M A E
O L
N

Double Acrostic—

M a J
U s U
M u M
B i B
O h O

Ellipsis—Tire.

Reversed Rhomboid—

T R E N D
C R I M E
C H A P S
P R I M E
C O O N S

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BARKER'S
Blood Tonic—The Best Spring Medicine in Use.

It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers, enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by

R. C. SPOHN
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If you have no appetite, indigestion, headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, you will find
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the remedy you need. They give tone to the stomach, strength to the body, brilliancy to the complexion and healthful enjoyment of daily life. Their action is mild and does not interfere with any employment. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

CANCER! CANCER!
Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made, and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.
John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.
Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.
Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.
Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.
John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.
Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.
And many more too numerous to mention.
May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by
FELDMAN & BROUGHTON,
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Until January 1st, 1893, we will repair punctures in any
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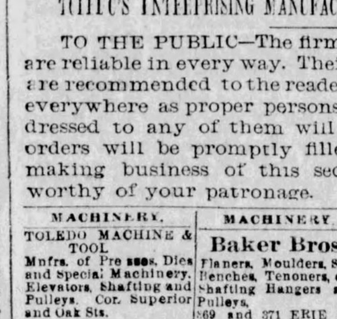

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TOLEDO'S ENTERPRISING MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENS

TO THE PUBLIC—The firms represented in this Departmen are reliable in every way. Their goods are the best made and they are recommended to the readers of the BEE in cities and towns everywhere as proper persons with whom to deal. Letters addressed to any of them will receive courteous attention and orders will be promptly filled. These firms do much toward making business of this section brisk at all times, and are worthy of your patronage.

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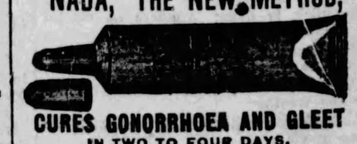

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BECAUSE HE USED
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DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
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Dr. C. G. Clark, the Botanic Specialist, will not advertise much, but puts his money into fine medicines, and cures hundreds that are flocking to his parlors that have failed to get help elsewhere. He discards their injurious poisons, and cures with the Botanic Remedies.

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MRS. M. PATCH. Sec.

LEGAL NOTICE.

James F. Edwards, residing in South Bend, Indiana, William Edwards, residing at No. 1292 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., P. Augustus Edwards, residing at Berkeley Arms, Ocean county, New Jersey, Mrs. Lizzie McMahon, residing at No. 81 East Forty fourth street, Chicago, Illinois, will take notice that on the 18th day of June, 1892, Frank J. Zahm, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to revive the decree rendered by said court on the 30th day of April, 1883, in case No. 21985, in favor of Dennis Coghlin and against Paul Edwards, now deceased, whereby the sum of $1,974.04 was found due said Coghlin from said Paul Edwards, and in default of payment of which, the south half of lot No. seven hundred and thirty-nine (739) in the Vistula division of Toledo, Ohio, was ordered sold. That said decree was thereafter, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned by said Dennis Coghlin to said plaintiff, and that the same, together with interest thereon from said April 30th, 1883, is wholly unpaid and unsatisfied.

Said parties are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of August, 1892, or said decree will be revived against them.

GEORGE H. BECKWITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
first pub sat june-18-25-july-2-9-16-23

A PERVERSION.

"I've always reckoned," said Miss Mott,
"Your sister and your aunt could not
Live long in peace and now I've got
To know they cant.
'Cause yesterday a-goin' thro'
The street I met your sister, who
Just flatly said she's goin' to
Arrest her aunt."

Next day my sister chanced our way
And I rehearsed without delay
What I had heard the gossip say;
She looked askant,
Laughing till her eyes seemed brimmed with dew
Then said, "The lady's wits' askew,
I told her I was going to
A restaurant."

—Boston Courier.

Farm and Garden

AGRICULTURAL POINTERS.

I have grown amazin' corn now for thirty years or more,
Got the culture down so fine that to touch it makes it sore.
Can't make nary dent in it; flint corn's what I mostly raise.
My kind is perennial—when she's rooted once she stays.
Folks say leather is no good fertilizer, but indeed
I know better; makes my corn start an' grow up like a weed.
Surface culture suits me well; fit your cultivator out
With a short and narrow shoe, an' you'll hear the kernels sprout.
Walkin' cultivator beats ridin' higher than a kite,
Though the latter ain't so bad when ye strap the shoe on tight.
Folks say prunin' roots is bad; don't you mind 'em—now I'll bet
I've pruned half a bushel out, an' the crop's a-growin' yet.
Talk about yer crops o' corn, tell yer gret big yarns, I'll go
Better yet; I've got a crop always with me—on my toe.

—Rural New-Yorker.

Little Things in Sheep Raising.

"Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is an old maxim. Little things make up the duties of life, domestically, socially and financially, with the housewife, the husbandman, the professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the capitalist. The sheep industry represents all that there is in the above.

A few ounces of wool, a pound of mutton, a little more time and a little more food represent the difference between profit and loss. The personnel of the flock, the business care and accurate judgment of the owner are responsible for the results obtained.

A cheap ram at the head of the flock may handicap the whole situation. An old or feeble ewe lessens the chances of profits to a desperate per cent. It is a little thing to nurse a poor sheep through the winter at the expense of a lamb, a fleece, a deal of patience and a food supply that would have kept a strong, vigorous sheep, that would have given eight pounds of clean, strong wool and raise one or two valuable lambs.

It is a little thing to let a sheep go lame for days and weeks with a thorn in its foot, to grow poor, when two minutes' time would have remedied it.

It is not a big thing to let the pasture be overstocked for a little while until a change can be made and generous supplies of grass given, forgetting that the growth of wool and lambs has to be stopped, as there is no vitality to share for these purposes.

It may be a little affair to allow the sheep to drink from a nasty pool; but they are drinking the germs of parasites that a little later on may carry off the lambs with a "queer, unknown disease."

It is not an alarming affair, when the sheep are feeding from a low, wet place in the pasture that during a drouth has become dry, and has lots of grass the sheep can get while the hills are all dried up. These west places are prolific breeding grounds of all the animal parasites known to the ovine race.

It is not an unusual thing to find the flock reduced in vital conditions before noticed; but that is the time for the breeds of parasites, both internal and external, to develop and assert themselves, decimating the flock in spite of human skill and industry.

No, these are all little things; but they could have been managed.—R. M. Bell, in Farm and Fireside.

A Big Poultry Farm.

There is at Long Island, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., a poultry farm of 1,300 acres of land and five miles of water front. Last winter a representative of Farm Poultry visited this farm and gave the following description of his visit:

Looking down upon the group of buildings from the slight rise over which the road leades, one might fancy he was approaching a "community" like the Shakers or some such brotherhood, or that it was a "poultry village." Certainly the character of the place is clearly indicated by the four of five buildings 500 or 600 feet in length each, and the innumerable small houses (or coops) scattered about the fields and pastures.

The breeding stock, consisting of about 1,000 Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, is housed in a building 500 feet long, divided into pens 10 feet long by eight wide, the roosts, nests, feed-troughs and water dishes being next the walk, which extends the entire length of the building on the north side. We think mistake has been made of putting too many birds in a pen, but that is a common mistake with beginners. Twelve birds in a pen of that size, or, at most 12 females and a male, is all we should care to put in them; and we firmly believe better results, a larger egg yield, and more vigorous chicks from the eggs would follow. The birds looked healthy and vigorous, indicating that pains had been taken to keep them active, and that they were well housed and fed. We told the manager that we should divide the house by tight partitions and doors every 100 feet, to cut off the heavy drafts, and lessen the chances of contamination should disease get a foothold.

The incubator house and "nursery" were next inspected, and here we found 16 600-eggs in process of incubation at one tion, giving a combined capacity of 9,600 eggs in process the of incubation at one time; five incubators hatch out their cargo and are refilled weekly. The incubators occupy the cellar, and the first story of this large building is the nursery, piped on both sides for hot-water brooders, where the chicks are cuddled and "coddled" for a week or ten days until well acquainted with brooder life. In this house the utmost care is taken to keep up a good temperature, and so avoid the danger of that fatal chill.

From the "nursery" the chicks go to the long brooder houses, of which there are three, 200 or 300 feet long each, one being double, with a walk in the center. These differ not at all from the usual hot water brooder houses every one is familiar with, excepting the great scale on which every thing is planned. In these brooder houses and nursery were some 15,000 chickens, in all stages, from just that morning out of the incubator to the finished product which we find being picked and packed for market in the picking house, which we next visited. Here was an expert picker, up to his eyes in feathers, etc., and on the table long rows of boiler chicks, cooling off before being packed and shipped to Boston or New York.

It would be a revelation to many of our readers to watch Mr. Stewart as he took a chicken from the coop behind him, passed the knife point over the veins in the top of the head, rapped the head with a billy (to stun it), and then with eight or ten swift passes of the hand, stripped off the feathers. In about a minute the chick was stripped. Dropping upon a stool, a knife was taken with which to remove the few pin feathers, the down about the legs and wing joints was removed, the wings tucked back, and the broiler laid upon the table, and another chick reached for. About three minutes of time is taken in the whole operation—Mr. Stewart intending to pick from 220 to 230 broilers in a day, or (say) 20 an hour.

An extremely interesting feature of the farm plan is the summer quarters (or coops) of the breeding and laying stock, which are spread out over the fields and pastures. These coops are eight by six feet on the ground, built of the cheapest boards, the roof shingled to shed the rain, and the window and door being covered with wire-mesh only. To these quarters the fowls are removed as soon as the grass starts, about May 1 in New Hampshire, and there, with free range and unlimited "ozone" in the air, they pass six or seven months. Under these conditions stock cannot but be vigorous and healthy, and the work of caring for them is reduced to a minimum, the coops being cleaned by simply lifting them to fresh ground every few days.

Fumigating for Lice.

Sulphur destroys everything that contains life. No living creature can exist in the presence of the sulphurous acid gas if in a closed room. It is useless to fumigate, however, unless all the cracks in the poultry house are closed, and the fumes of the sulphur are confined. The gas is much heavier than air, and though it rises when warm, finally sinks, and penetrates into every hole in the floor; hence there is no escape for lice or rats. Vermin live during the winter by seeking the places that protect them; hence, when attempting to rid a house of lice the fact must be kept in view that something must be done to reach those parts not on the surface of the walls. To fumigate a house, melt some sulphur and draw a lamp wick through the melted sulphur (first saturating the wick with coal oil). Then light the wick, and the sulphur will burn. The reason sulphur ceases to burn is that it melts and smothers the flame. A better plan is to sprinkle half a pound of sulphur on red hot sheet-iron (supported on bricks), with an oil lamp under the iron; but one must get outside quickly, or the result may be fatal. The large lice may be destroyed by greasing the heads and necks of the hens with melted lard.—Farm and Fireside.

Manure for Onions.

For 20 years an onion specialist in Fairview, Pa., has raised his onions upon an acre of ground adjoining his house; he placed but little faith in commercial fertilizers, for the one year previous to this one that he used proved disastrous to his crop, and seemed to fairly burn the onions to death. But that year was an excessively wet season, and the substance was literally washed out of the ground; but last spring, when he plowed his land again for onions, he made up his mind to give the fertilizers one more trial, as the soil was becoming impoverished by continual cropping. He accordingly procured 400 pounds of phosphate and spread it over the ground before sowing the seed, and the result was an enormous crop of onions, equal in quality to 20 years ago. Another man, in an adjoining town, plowed up a clover field and sowed it to onion sets, for his grain and clover always lodged there and he would lose a good share of them, being near a building and under a high state of cultivation. The crop was harvested lately and yielded at the rate of 450 bushels of sets to the acre. This shows beginners that old ground requires phosphate, and new ground clover sod.—American Gardener.

A Hundred Dollars Per Acre Profit.

At a farmers' institute held recently in Michigan, the question under discussion was, "Clover and Potatoes." One man told how he raised 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. His method of procedure, as reported by an exchange, was to judiciously apply all the fertilizer he could accumulate to the surface of the soil, be content with whatever small grain he could raise, and get his land seeded to clover as soon as possible. By this method he soon had clover growing fairly well, thus giving him an abundance of choice hay, the feeding of which to stock on the farm gave him an increased supply of fertilizer to apply to the land to encourage the growth of more clover, as well as other crops. The second year after seeding the clover he practiced plowing under the second growth of clover, which, with the clover roots in process of decomposition, added considerably to the fertility of the land. After plowing under the clover and its roots, he would plant the land with corn or potatoes the next year and follow that with a crop of small grain, seeding the land again with clover. Thus he kept up what he termed a short rotation of crops, which increased in their abundance each year, and the land kept growing more fertile. As a result he now has land so enriched that he can raise the best crops of all kinds and it is much more easy to cultivate than the heavy clay lands are. His latest experiment with potato growing was last year when he raised over 400 bushels on a single acre of this sandy land, the crop netting him over $100, after paying all expenses of cultivation, notwithstanding the low price of potatoes. They were grown on a well prepared clover sod, plowed about 5 to 6 inches deep, the seed being placed about 4 inches deep and loose cultivation practiced, no "hilling up being done. The securing of over $100 clear profit from an acre of potatoes was regarded as a highly profitable result, though Mr. Barnes' method of cultivation seems to have been considerably more expensive than it is in the noted potato growing regions. It cost him about 13 cents a bushel to produce his ptatoes, while in some regions the cost is kept down to 8 cents and 10 cents a bushel, and Mr. Schritzmeyer, a noted potato grower of Chippewa county, says he can raise potatoes at a cost of 6 cents a bushel. It is, however, a question whether the better and more expensive cultivation practiced by Mr. Barnes is not the most profitable, as he produced better than 400 bushels per acre, while 150 to 200 is regarded as a good yield in the special potato regions. —Journal of Agriculture.

FROM PENURY TO WEALTH.

Some Typical Montana Millionaires and Their Fortunes.

Jim Whitlatch, the discoverer of the Whitlatch-Union mine, near Helena, led a typical western miner's life, says a writer in Harper's. The mine in question is now owned in England and has produced $20,000,000 in gold. After Jim Whitlatch had sold the property for $1,500,000, he went to New York "to make as much money as Vanderbilt."

He was a rare treat to Wall street, which fattened on him, and in one year let him go with only the clothes on his back. He returned to Montana, began "prospecting" again, and discovered a mine for which he got $250,000. He went to Chicago to rival Mr. Potter Palmer in wealth, and returned just as he did from New York—"flat strapped," as he would have expressed it.

He made still another fortune, and went to San Francisco, where he died a poor man. Another Lewis and Clarke county mine—the Drum Lummon—provides another such story. It was discovered by an Irish immigrant named Thomas Cruse. Although he owned it, he could not get a sack of flour on credit. He sold it to an English syndicate for $1,500,000. But he remains one of the wealthy men of Helena.

There is an ex-state senator in Beaver Head county who owns a rich mine, the ore yielding $700 to the ton net. He is a California "forty-niner" who came as a porspector to Montana, and since discovering his mine has lived upon it in a peculiar way. He has no faith in banks. He says his money is safest in the ground. When he has spent what money he has, he takes out a wagon load of ore, ships it to Omaha, sells it and lives on the return until he needs another wagon load.

There is a queer story concerning the Spotted Horse Mine, in Fergus county. It was found by P. A. McAdow, who sold it to Gov. Hauser and A. M. Holder for $500,000 three years ago. They paid a large sum down in cash, and the other payments were to come out of the ground. The ore was in pockets, each of which was easily exhausted. Whatever was taken out went to McAdow, who got about $100,000. Then the purchasers abandoned it, on the advice of experts, and Mr. McAdow took hold of it.

He found the vein, over which rails had been laid for a mining car. He has taken out $500,000, and it is still a good mine. One of these children of luck came to Helena with money, picked out a wife, who was then a poor seamstress, hired a hotel, and invited the town to the wedding. The amount of champagne that flowed at that wedding was fabulous, and it is said that the whole town reeled to bed that night.

HOPE FOR HIM.

"Don't you know it's very wrong to smoke, my boy," said an old lady to a youngster, who persisted in smoking a cheap cigar.

"Oh, I smoke for my health," answered the boy.

"But you never heard of a cure by smoking," she continued presently.

"Oh, yes I did," persisted the boy, blowing a big cloud. "That's the way they cure pigs and fish."

"Smoke on, then," quickly replied the old lady. "There's some hope for you yet."

HER ARTIST GOWN.

Ethel—I call this my artist dress.
Clarissa—Why?
Ethel—Because it draws.
Clarissa—Oh, I thought you called it your artist dress because you always paint when you wear it.—New York Press.

INGENIOUS THIEVING.

Diamonds the Booty of a Sleek Pair.

How They Worked the Green Goods Panel Game—A Woman in It.

"Where have I seen that face before?"

The answer to this inquiry, which every one has some time put to himself at the sight of a countenance once familiar, but lost sight of for many years, does not always recall as interesting and timely a story as it did to a gentleman who sat on one of the seats in the Public Garden a short time ago, endeavoring to "place" the face of a man on the next seat, says the Boston Herald.

The person who had aroused the curiosity of the gentleman was a tall, elderly man of grave and distinguished bearing. His hair and beard were silvery gray, and his eyes, which occasionally met those of his neighbor in a seemingly casual way, gave proof that their owner possessed the faculty of self-control in a noticeable degree. They were eyes which gave no sign of emotion whatever, and in them it was impossible to read a single token of what thoughts might be passing through the brain behind.

On the seat with the stranger was a young woman some 30 years old, of prepossessing appearance and charming manner. Her attractiveness divided the attention of the man on the adjoining bench, who sat patiently puzzling his memory for the identity of the two companions.

The watcher of the twain was also a visitor to Boston. He was a secret service agent from Europe, whose business brought him frequently to American cities, and Boston had become well-known to him in his 28 years' practice of his calling.

He was convinced from the first glance that his two neighbors were people whom he had met "professionally" somewhere in Europe many years before, but for many minutes their names and the circumstances which had brought him in contact with them eluded him altogether. At length their identity flashed upon him, and with it the conviction that the pair's visit to America boded no good to any one upon whom they might bestow their intimate acquaintance.

The man was one of the most accomplished diamond thieves in the world, whose exploits had reduced the wealth of many a foreign jeweller by thousands of dollars, and whose acts had been successfully played throughout Europe for more than thirty-five years.

His companion had been his accomplice for more than fifteen years, and passed as his daughter in their various joint operations.

The presence of such a skilful pair of criminals in Boston induced the detective to give publicity to one of many of their successful thefts, accomplished in Naples in 1875.

One day the pair appeared at a Neapolitan hotel and registered as an English gentleman and daughter. (By birth the man is a Pole, but his linguistic attainments and extraordinary versatility of manners would enable him to pass for many of several nationalities.) Among their baggage were two rosewood chests of the kind used by the English officers in camp or barracks, and which, when joined together, formed a bureau, with an open writing desk in its upper part, capable of folding upward, and closing with a spring lock.

They took two rooms communicating by a door, against which, in the man's room, this piece of furniture was placed. There was seemingly nothing to attract suspicion in this, and they conducted themselves in such an affable manner that in a few weeks they had ingratiated themselves with all the guests and attendants at the hotel.

The man soon became known as a leading jeweler's as an expert purchaser of diamonds. His dealings were small, but always shrewd and judicious, and always paid for cash down. It was his custom to drop into the richly furnished store, accompanied by his daughter (?) who, while "papa" bargained in the coolest and most businesslike way for a stone which struck his fancy, did not fail to exert the influence of her engaging manners and bewitching eyes upon the susceptible merchant.

In a short time the man had established his credit solidly with the jeweler, and then he went straight to work to carry out his scheme. He called on the jeweler one day to negotiate for a diamond necklace of great value, which the jeweler had shown him before and pressed him to buy for his charming daughter. The latter was not with him this time.

"Papa" said he wanted to surprise the girl with the gift on her bridal day which was near at hand, and warned the merchant that the purchase must be kept strictly secret between them. A bargain was finally struck, 1,000 francs were given in part payment, and the necklace was left for certain alterations, which were to be completed in a few days.

On the day in question the young lady called on the jeweler, saying that her father was unwell and wished to see him on business. Of course, the jeweler went, bringing the diamond necklace with him. He found his customer sitting at the writing desk, and after some conversation the subject of the business between them was broached. The diamonds were placed on the desk, and the supposed customer began to count out the payment.

At this interesting moment the door of the room was opened and the girl, radiant with smiles, bounded in. She paused at seeing the jeweler and pretended to retire. As the diamonds were to be a surprise, of course, she must not see them, so "papa" hastily closed up the desk, diamonds, money, and all.

The merchant was entirely unsuspicious of anything wrong in this, and even when the girl told her father that the Duchess —— awaited his immediate presence in the reception room no thought of theft entered the jeweler's mind.

"Papa" made a feint of impatience at the Duchess' interruption, but went out to see her, leaving the girl to entertain her caller, which she did in her most captivating style.

Suddenly, pretending to take offense at a remark of her companion, she rose hurriedly and swept out of the room in seeming indignation to fetch her father. The jeweler was uneasy, not on account of the diamonds, but for having unwittingly offended the maiden, and he spent some time in framing the most humble apologies and explanations for the father. It was only after watching an hour or so for the return of his customer that an inkling of the truth dawned upon him, and an examination of the desk showed that its precious contents had been extracted through an opening on the other side, reached by removing the panel of the door leading into the girl's room.

Everything had been successfully planned and timed, and before the alarm was given and search for the thieves begun the latter were well beyond the reach of capture.

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while you're rubbing away over a tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing—and the steaming. Pearline does it. Pearline; cold water; no boiling; little work; that is the programme for hot-weather washing.

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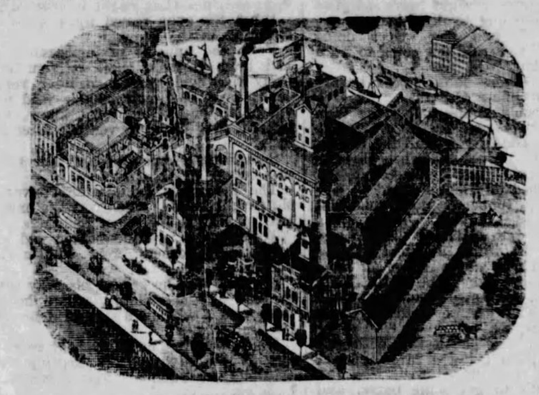

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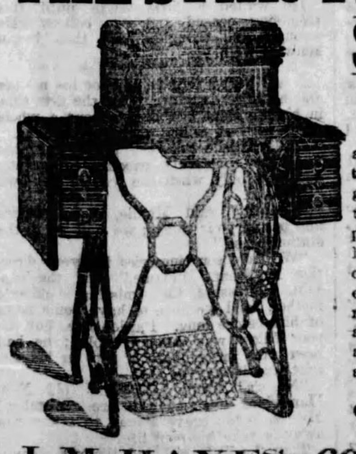

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City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of General Fund Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars, issued for Natural Gas purposes in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to supplement section 2491 of the revised statutes of Ohio, as heretofore supplemented, by enacting section 2491c and section 2491b," passed April 7, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of General Fund Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, passed May 16, 1892, for the purpose of procuring territory, right of way, sinking wells for natural gas, purchasing wells and natural gas works, purchasing and laying pipe, and supplying such city with natural gas for public and private use and consumption. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, and be dated July 1, 1892, to run for a period of 25 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Dredging Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat june-11-18-25-july-2-9

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Dredging Bonds to the amount of Eight Thousand ($8,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize cities of the third grade of the first class to issue bonds for dredging purposes," passed March 31, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of Dredging Bonds to the amount of Eight Thousand Dollars, passed May 23, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, and be dated July 15, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat june-4-11-18-25-july-2

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Fire Department Bonds to the amount of Thirty Thousand ($30,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of raising money to purchase additional sites, build additional engine houses, and purchase equipment for the use of the fire department, made necessary by such additional or new engine houses, and pay the salaries and expenses of the increased force for one one year, passed April 18, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of Fire Department Bonds to the amount of Thirty Thousand Dollars, passed May 16, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and be dated July 1, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat june-4-11-18-25-july-2

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of General Fund Refunding Bonds to the amount of One Hundred and Ten Thousand ($110,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of extending the time of the payment of certain indebtedness, which from its limits of taxation, the city of Toledo is unable to pay at maturity, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, which provides for the issue of General Fund Refunding Bonds to the amount of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars, passed May 16, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and be dated July 1, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat june-4-11-18-25-july-2

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of General Fund Refunding Bonds to the amount of One Hundred and Ten Thousand ($110,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, for the purpose of extending the time of the payment of certain indebtedness, which from its limits of taxation, the city of Toledo is unable to pay at maturity, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, which provides for the issue of General Fund Refunding Bonds to the amount of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars, passed May 16, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and be dated July 1, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat june-4-11-18-25-july-2

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alonzo W. Bellows, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1892, in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, where the action is now pending, being cause No. 33190, the undersigned, Frances E. Bellows, filed her petition against said Alonzo W. Bellows, praying for divorce from him on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and for the custody of their minor child, Ethel M. Bellows, aged 8 years.

The said Alonzo W. Bellows is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six (6) weeks after the 4th day of June, A. D. 1892, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted.

FRANCES E. BELLOWS.

W. H. Roose, Attorney for Petitioner.

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., June 4th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 11TH, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Dredging Bonds to the amount of Eight Thousand ($8,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize cities of the third grade of the first class to issue bonds for dredging purposes," passed March 31, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of Dredging Bonds to the amount of Eight Thousand Dollars, passed May 23, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, and be dated July 15, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat june-4-11-18-25-july-2

GEO. F. C. KLOEPPINGER,

Sole Manufacturer of

Weis's Patent Skylights!

Patented Oct. 8, 1889.

No Sweating or Dripping from any cause.

Manufacturer of

Kloeppinger's Patent Feed Steamer for Stock

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS.
FIRST-CLASS SLAT

The Bee Hive.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS or salesmen out of positions to act as auditors, must have reference and security. Address, with stamp, The Brandenburg Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—25 COAL SHOVELERS AT Ironville Coal Dock at once. 30june3

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell Baking Powder to the retail grocery trade. We put our goods up in Glass Rolling Pins. We pay $90 a month salary and expenses or 25 per cent. commission. We want men who are now on the road to carry as a sideline. Good opportunity for clerks and others who want to get on the road. Write for particulars, send stamp for reply. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 767 Van Buren St., Chicago. 20jun1mo-p

WANTED—TWO OR THREE MEN who can use hammer and saw. Apply, with tools, at new factory near corner Brown avenue and Bancroft street, Auburndale.

WANTED—HOOP COILERS. APPLY TO Hector Stave Co., Hector, Putnam Co., O. On New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 29june6

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, permanent position and good pay. Ask for President, St. James Hotel, forenoons only. 24june6p

WANTED—A MATTRESS MAKER. A good man, at 811 Division street; steady work. 24june3

WANTED—A SINGLE, MIDDLE AGED man to work around the house. 218 Superior street.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER. Enquire Frank Miller, No. 719 Monroe st.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY and expenses; special inducements. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Rochester, New York. 27may-fri&sat-1m

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN BAKERY to learn trade. Thim Bros., 1208 Dorr st. 180

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Apply 319 10th street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Call 1818 Monroe st. 30june3

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL TO assist in general housework; permanent place and good wages to right party. Call or address 224 St. Clair street, upstairs. 181

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Enquire 131 17th street.

WANTED—AT THE NEW YORK HOUSE, two dining room girls. 30june3

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A GOOD home to right party, in widower's family. Call at 3148 Cambridge avenue, near Cue street; Cherry or Collingwood car. 27june6p

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST AT DRESSmaking. Call at No. 1004 Oak street, (upstairs.) 30june3

WANTED—TWO NICE LOOKING GIRLS to come to Hotel Madison and learn dining room work. Hotel Madison. 28june3

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework at Mrs. A. S. Cohen's, 134 14th street. 28june3

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST AND SECond cook at Garver's hotel and restaurant, 216 Superior street. 28june3

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 900 Huron street. 28june3

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages and a steady position. Apply at 3330 Cherry street. 28june6p

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FROM THE country for general housework. Apply at 3336 Collingwood ave.

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, A thoroughly experienced housekeeper; no other need apply. W. O. Field. 29june-tf

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK AND a little girl to wash dishes. Inquire No. 801 Madison street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; apply 323 West Woodruff. 25jun3

WANTED—DISHWASHER AT OLIVER House. 27june3

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING ROOM girls at the Oliver House.

WANTED—GOOD DISHWASHER AND vegetable cleaner; also good girl to do dining room work, at 707 Madison street. 173

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WHITE woman to cook at No. 504 Adams street, corner Adams and Superior; good wages paid to right party. 27june3

WANTED—AT HANNER HOUSE, ONE washwoman and one dishwasher. 27june3

GIRL WANTED AT EUROPEAN LUNCH Room; one who can go home nights. No. 115, foot of Monroe street.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENeral housework. Call at 1415 Madison st. Good wages paid. 25june6

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply 31 21st street. 27june3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork; two in family. Call evenings at 2236 Franklin ave. 173

WANTED—COOK FOR SMALL COUNtry hotel; good wages to woman cook who understands her business. Address or call Forest City Hotel, Forest, O. 173

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DININGroom girl at the Burnett. 171

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN DO GENeral housework in a family of two; must be competent; call at 2124 Franklin ave. 171

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS at 2005 Parkwood ave. 171

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 18apr3m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24oct1yr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—PARTIES DESIRing to borrow money for building houses or other purposes, and can give good mortgage security, can be accommodated by The Mutual Aid Building & Loan Company. Inquire of A. J. J. Machen, Secretary, No. 310 Superior street. 26marlm

MONEY TO LAON—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 3junelm

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE watch, with chain attached, made of silver coins. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the police station. 30june6p

CHARM—LOST, PART OF A CHAIN and round charm, containing settings of different colors. Finder will be well rewarded by returning same to the Bee office. 24june-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MY PACING horse, Grover Cleveland, with fancy buggy, surrey, harness, whip, robes, etc.; no better road horse in Toledo; a lady can handle him in any place, and if you need speed you can have it just as well; will trade this horse for a good lot in some good location. Address 23 St. Clair street. 24june-tf

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 133 Summit street. 13feb-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES FINE DRY LAND joining homestead settlement, 1 1-2 miles from Trowbridge, about a mile from the new car shops, for sale reasonable, in one piece; 20 acres tile drained; the land joins Grand street and the Big Ditch, and is dry for making cellars; on one or several payments; 140 acres fine land 8 miles from Toledo, 1 1-2 from Curtice. A. Liety, Toledo. 30june5p

WANTED—TO SELL—BARBER SHOP, in one of the principal hotels in the city; reasons for selling, wish to retire from the business. Address I. 104, Bee office. 30june3p

HOTEL—PARK HOTEL, IN CAREY, Ohio, rents for $800 per year; will sell cheap on long time, or will take good improved property for part pay. S. M. Finch & Co., Findlay, Ohio. 22june6p

FOR SALE—THE EXCELSIOR Home Laundry, doing a good business; want to sell on account of sickness. Call 1116 Adams street. 25jun-tf

FOR SALE—A CANOPY TOP PONY cart in first-class condition, very cheap, at C. V. Coe's livery, Ontario street. 25june6

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OHIO AND Ohio State Reports, fine book case and two good desks. Address I. 102, Bee office. 27june6p

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CABINET ORgan, contains four sets of reeds of 2 1-2 octaves each, Duplex coupler (up and down); can be bought for about half the regular price. Call or address "Organ," Bee office. 28june6

FOR SALE—50 BRUSSEL AND INgrain carpets; 50 mattresses; 50 wire springs; 10 folding beds; 100 oak tables, 22x36, 60c each. W. G. Alexander, 218 Water street. Phone 600. 28june6

FOR SALE OR TRADE—HOUSE and lot, 4 rooms, cellar, cistern and well; house new, situated in East Toledo; will take horse as part pay or $300 cash. I 106, Bee office. 25jun6p

FOR SALE—ONE HACK, ONE family carriage and one delivery wagon almost new; can be seen at John Spohn's paint shop, 25 Erie street, bet. Monroe and Washington sts. 25 jun6p

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT NO. 90, Robinwood. Enquire of B. F. Wade. 21june-tf

FOR SALE—CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY and news stand, doing good business; good reason for selling. 1215 Broadway. 29june6p

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW CHOICE settings of Brown Leghorn and Wyandotte eggs to spare; E. C. Grossenbacher, 1007 Cherry. 29jun6

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW GRADING and sewering Carleton and Corbusier streets, in Goodman's extension of Corbusier's first addition. When completed will be some of the best residence property in the city; near the Belt and Monroe street railroads; none but first class buildings allowed on the tract. Enquire and get plats of J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. 11junelm

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE AND FIXtures, on Lagrange street, between Huron and Erie; invoice or bulk; can be removed from building if desired, or leased, with commodious apartments on second floor for residence. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co. 27maylm

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 9 RANGE AND refrigerator. Call at 38 Michigan street. 29june6p

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6aprly

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; inquire at 917 Madison st; gentlemen only. jun15tf

FOR RENT—THREE ELEGANT ROOMS, just furnished new, with bath on same floor, and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. 132 Michigan street, opposite Cyclorama; gentlemen preferred. 30june6p

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, first floor, with bay window, with privilege of getting breakfast on kitchen stove; also suite of three rooms for light housekeeping. 28 Ontario street, between Monroe and Washington. 28june6p

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, at 322 Huron street, between Adams and Madison; references required. 28june6p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF Detroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

COTTAGE FOR RENT—THE NICE frame cottage, No. 1019 Superior street. V. W. Granger. 25june6

FOR RENT—A NINE ROOM HOUSE ON Cherry street, between Yates and Noble streets. Enquire Phillip Bitz, 826 Cherry street. 30june6p

FOR RENT—GOOD HOUSE, NO. 1319 Indiana avenue, near Heston street. 8 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, well, cistern, barn, natural gas; $10 month to good tenant; key next door. J. Ellery Eaton, "Bee Hive." 30june3

A GENTLEMAN IN THE BUSINESS portion of the city desires to rent a part of the house, (4 to 7 rooms) to someone wanting to keep house. The gentleman would board with parties renting if agreeable. Address I. 103, Bee office. 27june6p

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—$25 PER MONTH EACH, two beautiful residences with all modern improvements, Nos. 1964 and 1966 Lower Superior street. Ira A. Richardson & Son. 11june-tf

FOR RENT—SUMMER COTTAGES—Furnished, at Huronia Beach. Address Marcus Young, Port Huron, Mich. 23maylm

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO TRUNKS AND CONTENTS FOR E. George and 1 trunk for W. K. Korn will be sold to pay amount due on board and lodging unless claimants appear in 30 days. Thos. Lalond, prop. Hotel Lalond. 16jun1mo

TUTORING—AFTER JULY 16TH, I WILL tutor a limited number of students in High School or College preparatory studies. For terms or consultation address 115 Twelfth street; reference, H. W. Compton, Supt. of Schools. J. L. Richmond, M. A. 30june3p

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 8dec-tf

WANTED—GUN—12 GAGE 7 POUND gun; good one. W. G. Alexander, 218 Water street. Phone 600. 28june6

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets, Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-29-to-jan-15-'93

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

HAVE YOU ANY MOLES?—DR. Gundy, Specialist, removes all face blemishes without pain; warranted to leave no scar. Send $1 for home treatment by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address Dr. J. C. Gundy, Bargar, Ohio. 21june3w-p

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—POSITION AS HAIR DRESSer by two young ladies who are anxious to work; references if required. Address Box 159, Auburn, Ind. 179

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH a good business education, a position as bookkeeper, bill clerk or general office assistant; best of references furnished. Address I. 95, care Bee. 173

WANTED—AGENTS.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 28may13sats

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS. CALL at Room 9, Anderson Block. 29june3p

A GENTLEMAN.

I knew him for a gentleman
By signs that never fail;
His coat was rough and rather worn,
His cheeks were thin and pale—
A lad who had his way to make,
With little time for play—
I knew him for a gentleman
By certain signs to-day.

He met his mother on the street;
Off came his little cap.
My door was shut; he waited there
Until I heard his rap.
He took the bundle from my hand,
And when I dropped my pen,
He sprang to pick it up for me,
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push and crowd along;
His voice is gently pitched;
He does not fling his boots about
As if he were bewitched.
He stands aside to let you pass;
He always shuts the door;
He runs on errands willingly
To forge and mill and store.

He thinks of you before himself;
He serves you if he can;
For in whatever company
The manners make the man.
At ten or forty 'tis the same,
The manner tells the tale;
And I discern the gentleman
By signs that never fail.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Young People.

HIS CLOSEST CALL.

In the guard house of —th district station house the officer doing "house duty," Sergt. Rattan, Special Officer Coggins and several patrolmen in fatigue coats were lounging about, smoking pipes and cigars, reading the papers and discussing the current news of crime and politics.

There was little wind, but it was intensely cold; fine, gritty, hard frozen particles of snow were pelted down, stinging the faces and hands of the people who hurried along. The stripped, lean branches of the few trees in sight were weighed down by a glistening bank of ice.

"Poor Bent," said the officer doing house duty, "I'm afraid it's going to be a cold day for him."

"Why?—any more jobs on his beat?" asked Special Officer Coggins.

"Well, I should smile—an' worse than all, the reporters are on to the whole business now. Didn't you read the Rocket this morning?—it gives the whole division a terrible raking, just on account of what's happened on Bent's beat."

"How many robberies does this last one make?"

"This is the sixth inside of two months, all done in the same manner; express wagons loaded with goods driven off from in front of stores, taken the dickens only knows where, unloaded and the team sent adrift. The job of yesterday was the biggest one yet."

"The wagon was chuck full with fine gods among them being a large amount of silverware. The driver went into Rogers & Quaill's to get some boxes, and when he came back his team was gone.

"I guess poor old Bent 'll have to go, too, for the old man's redshot about the articles in the Rocket and the other papers."

"Well, blow the papers, anyhow, and the Rocket in particular," ejaculated Mr. Coggins; "I don't see why they don't attend to their own affairs and leave the police alone. But," suddenly, as though it came as an inspiration, "I tell you what, Ferguson, what they need on Bent's beat, to stop this express team work, is one or two first-class special officers."

Special Officer Coggins swelled perceptibly as he drew himself upthrdlurdlid ceptibly as he gave utterance to this sentiment, but drew himself in again when Sergt. Rattan quietly remarked:

"Oh, give us a rest on that, Cog; you've got the 'big head' like all the rest of your 'special' gang. I don't know what to make of Tom Bent, though; the fellow appears intelligent enough on some subjects, but he's too soft-hearted. Why, I've caught him givin' pennies to beggars, and he actually neglects his other duties when some cranky old woman wants information or to be helped over a muddy crossing. What I blame him for is not paying more attention to the big stores. That's the plan I've always adopted when I patrolled that same beat, and I guess there's no captain on the force, or commissioner either, for that matter, but what will tell you to-day that Patrolman Rattan—"

"Oh, come off, sergeant, give us a rest. When you fellers get promoted there's no living in the house with you. Your head gets so big that—"

"That's enough from you, Tom Welch. I've got no 'big head'; I'm only indulgin' in reminis—where's Dan Smith, the reporter? I can't get that word off, anyhow—but it means somethin' about bringin' back memories of the past. But poor Tom Bent! I don't believe the man's afraid of that gang, for he's got a good war record—"

"No, sergeant, I'm not afraid of any gang or individual on earth; but I'm tired of bad luck. About the only piece of good luck I ever had was to marry the wife I did, and to have the dear little girl that God sent us. But now the wife is gone, and if it had not been for my little Minnie and my old mother I would have resigned from the force on the day my wife died. But I've been unable to save money, and it seemed my duty to remain here and fight the battle out."

Tom Bent had entered unobserved. He had been on the force for a number of years, but had been on the beat he now patrolled for only a short time. Unfortunately all his life, in worldly matters, his ill-luck seemed to follow him.

The men all had hearts, and they were touched by the simple pathos of their comrade's story. When Bent had gone into the office of the captain there were some very kind things said about him. But Sergt. Rattan still insisted that Bent would be a better man if he wasn't so soft."

In the captain's office Patrolman Tom stood, helmet in hand, respectfully waiting for the thunder to begin. The captain was writing or making believe to write, and he kept his subordinate standing there for some time.

At length he threw down his pen, looked quickly up, half frowned, and said sharply:

"Well, Bent, you perceive you're making the division the talk of the town?"

"I'm sorry, sir, if it's my fault," quietly answered the officer.

"Well, sir, whose fault should it be if not yours? Are you not responsible for what goes on in a criminal line in the territory of your beat, between certain hours? Have not six most daring robberies occurred in that district between those hours, during the past eight weeks? Answer me, Officer Bent!"

"What you indirectly state, captain, is true, all true. The robberies have taken place, the thieves have gone free. You do not know how I have worried over this matter. You do not know how for weeks past I have given up my evenings when I was supposed to be at home, to prowling about my beat in citizen's clothes, going into dives and dens all over the city and worried myself sick over this business, and have gained no information. I cannot see that I am personally responsible for these crimes having been perpetrated; but of course, captain, I'm willing to abide by your decision."

The captain's stern face relaxed somewhat during Bent's statement, but there was little of hope in it for Tom as he looked up once more and said:

"I believe you, Bent, for I think you truthful. Go home now and rest; but I'm afraid your resignation will be required before long. This matter is in the hands of the commissioners."

Darkness had settled over the city when Bent reached his home and was greeted at the door with a kiss by his sweet little Minnie, a shining-eyed fairy who lived only to love and be loved by papa and grandma.

A child of 12, Minnie had learned a great deal since the fatal illness of her mother. She had all at once developed from a laughing, thoughtless sprite into a serious, pains-taking woman. Young as she was, she fully understood the cause of the depression that had recently come to cloud his life.

On this gloomy night, when the poor fellow's heart lay like a lump of lead in his bosom, Minnie flashed toward him, twining her clinging arms about him, and said:

"Never mind, papa; everything will come out right yet, and next spring when the snow and cold are gone and the mayflowers are peeping out of the ground, we will go on every 'off day' into the country, as we did last spring, and we'll gather flowers for dear mamma's grave, and you will call the birds to you as you did before, by whistling to them.

"Oh, you poor old fellow!" turning suddenly to a cage which contained a handsome brown thrush. "You poor old fellow! That whistle of papa's coaxed you off your perch, didn't it?"

The morning broke cold and blustery, with indications of a heavy snow storm setting in. Tom Bent arose early, went to his daughter's room to kiss her as she slept; then donning his big rubber coat, he started for the station house and, as he supposed, to the fate which awaited him there, for he had now come to look upon his retirement from the force as inevitable.

II.

There is a wild, lonesome, neglected waste of land, half marsh, half solid earth, hardly a stone's throw from the heaving heart of the city's great commercial organism. One of the busiest business thoroughfares leads directly to the low, irregular, broken-down fence that separates this unreclaimed land from the smooth, well-kept streets that surround it on all sides.

A network of railroad tracks occupies a corner of the land, and around these tracks are various buildings, erected by the railroad company for different purposes. Several freight houses are among the number, but owing to changes made by the company few of them have been used for a long time.

Even among professional tramps they were not popular as places in which to obtain a night's shelter. The surroundings were too bleak. The situation too isolated and lonely.

Across this white expanse of snow Tom Bent was making his way at about 8 o'clock in the evening. He was late, and this was a short cut to his home, which was not three blocks back of the cluster of old freight houses which now loomed up sombre and grim against the snow-flecked horizon.

"No good news to-day, no bad news. "Well," he murmured, "there's an old saying that has it, 'No news is good news, so something may happen yet, or this thing may blow over, or——"

He ceased his soliloquy suddenly, for his eye had caught sight of something on the ground that made him stop and think. He was used to thinking during these days and he had become intensely suspicious. His constant worry over the crimes that had been committed in his district had made him sensitive to the vaguest trifles that might indicate a clew.

What his eyes rested upon were fresh footprints in the snow.

From the number of impressions there had been at least three or four in the party that had passed together very recently over the snow of this wild waste, where no one, Tom Bent knew, except himself, ever cared to venture after nightfall.

Something seemed to tell him that he was on the brink of success.

The footprints led straight toward an old freight house, which was the most isolated of all the cluster of buildings.

Toward this weather-beaten old structure the policeman crept stealthily, revolver in hand.

Stooping low he groped his way toward the end of the building, where he knew there was a window about on a level with his head.

His heart was made to beat more rapidly as he advanced by hearing voices, speaking in subdued tones, within the building.

Getting a tighter grip on his revolver, Bent, encouraged now by the signs of life within the lonely structure, glided quickly to the small square window, the panes of which were besmeared and cobwebby, but which, there being a light inside, permitted him to see the interior.

"Two of them I have spotted, dead sure," muttered the officer to himself. "There's Red Dick Roban, who was put away for five years and who was released only four months ago. Tom Sheehan is there, and wherever he is something crooked's going on. Now, if the stuff they've got there only proves to be what was taken from my beat, why then I'm a new man."

As he stood half irresolute, not knowing for the moment how to act in this desperate emergency, the light within with suddenly put out. There was a hurried scurrying of feet, and the next moment Bent was surrounded.

"At him, boys! There's only one, thank God! Down with him—kill him! Discovery means 10 years at least!"

"Back!" cried Tom Bent, at the same time pulling with his left hand another pistol from his hip pocket; back I tell you! I know two of you—the rest of you will be traced! I don't want to kill you, but you must surrender."

"Red Dick" Roban, one of the craziest, most reckless daredevils that ever "cracked" a safe or garrotted a man at midday, sprang forward with a heavy bludgeon in his hand, shouting to his mates as he came on. "We're lost if he gets away!"

There was a sudden rush and a closing in of shapes. The air caught the sound of a revolver speaking three times; but so dense was the falling snow, so wet the very air, so well surrounded the old freight house that the reports of Tom Bent's revolver hardly sounded fifty yards away.

A subdued yell answered one of the discharges and a tall form went headlong into the snow.

Then something flew into the air as Bent's arm flew up, a terrible wrench by two stalwart ruffians secured his other revolver from his left hand, there was a brief, swaying, maddened struggle; the heavy sickening sound of a blunt instrument falling fiercely and often upon yielding flesh.

* * * * * *

Officer Bent awoke feverish. His mouth seemed hot and dry. His brain seemed whirling, and he had the sensation of having passed through a more than ordinarily painful nightmare.

But he would get up and ask Minnie why he had been allowed to sleep so long. Too much sleep was always bad for him.

He made an attempt to spring out of what he supposed was his bed—but he found he could not move.

Then he wrenched and squirmed, but felt something cutting into his legs and arms like razors.

His eyes grown used to the darkness, suddenly discerned the surroundings.

It was not his room, but a place filled with the shadowy outlines of boxes, barrels and crates.

Then the truth flashed on him. He recalled his tracing of the footsteps in the snow, his gazing into the window of the old freight house, the discovery by the robbers of his presence, the desperate fight, the blow that laid him low.

The ex-convicts, not wishing to risk their lives for murder, had compromised matters, bound him after he was beaten senseless, carried him into this deserted place, strapped him to immovable crates of goods and then escaped.

By this time, no doubt, they were far away—and he—and he would die here. For nobody ever came near the place and he might as well cry out in the midst of the Atlantic, with a fierce storm raging, as to shriek for help here.

He wondered how long he had lain there—what Minnie and his mother were thinking was his fate. He had no doubt as he glanced at the hundreds of boxes, packages and barrels that they contained the very goods which had been taken from the stores on his beat. If he could only break those eating ropes and escape; he believed the stolen goods had all been stored here; he knew two of the thieves; he had wounded one—what a case.

But wrench as he would he could gain nothing on those cunningly knotted thongs. He was bound down by practiced hands; he was put there to die.

Presently his mind grew calmer and he began to think of other things than robbers and their capture, of earthly advancement and success, of earthly vindication. He traced his whole life from boyhood up to the present moment, dwelling lovingly upon his courtship, his happy married life, upon Minnie.

How did Minnie look when he last saw his little darling? What did she say? And then there flashed into his mind these words, almost the very last he had ever heard his sweet child utter:

"Never mind, papa; everything will come out right yet; and next spring we will go on your "off day" into the country, as we did last spring, and you will call the birds to you as you did before, by whistling to them."

He waited a little while until this trembling ceased and to collect his strength and thoughts, and then began keuw so well.

* * * * * * *

It had been a terrible day for his mother and his little daughter. For the first time in his life Bent had been absent a whole night without telling them beforehand.

Little Minnie was the braver of the two; she constantly encouraged granny and wept only when she was in her own little room.

"Granny," said Minnie, "go upstairs and put on your things; we will go to the station house."

"We have sent inquiries in every direction for Bent, Madame," said the captain, addressing the missing officer's mother, "and we hope to have some news of him before long. Pardon me, but the poor fellow was much troubled; he had been quite unfortunate of late in his district, and it may be that—"

"No, sir," firmly said the old New Hampshire woman, "you are mistaken! My son is too brave a man to either run away or take his own life!"

Then the little girl and the old woman swept out with breaking hearts, and after walking over their loved one's beat in the vague hope that a sign of him might be found, they started homeward.

They walked on, taking the same route that the one they had sought had traveled on the previous night, and coming to the low fence that divided the street from the waste of land across which Tom Bent had gone to his fate.

"Granny, I'm too tired to go all the way around; let's take papa's short cut across the flats," said Minnie.

And across the flats they started. They had not gone 100 yards before Minnie stopped with unlifted finger.

'Listen, Granny," said the child, 'I thought it was papa's call to the thrush."

The grandmother stopped and waited for her little one. Sweet and clear and filled with warbling melody came over the snow the distinct call of a wild bird.

"It's he, granny. I know it's he—it comes from the old freight houses. That was no bird—that was papa whistling—whistling to me!"

Minnie grasped her granny's hand and started madly over the snow in the direction from which the bird call had come.

"See these tracks, granny! See them! Nobody ever goes to these old houses. Papa is in trouble!"

Then, throwing back her head, the brave child sang out in her clear, strong voice:

"Whistle again, papa! It is I—your Minnie!"

And the father fast in his bonds, heard.

With his iron will he controlled his emotions at the sound of that voice, and sent forth such a melody as thrush or mocking-bird never uttered.

"In the old house nearest the railroad tracks, my darling," he called. "Come quickly to the window at the end of the building."

She climbed like a cat up to the opening and looked in. She did not faint or scream.

"Poor papa! Why don't you get up? Are you much hurt?"

"Not much, Minnie, but tied down. Now, there's no time to be wasted; somebody must go to the station house and get the captain to send a squad of men here. Ask no questions now, darling, but fly! Speak to the first persons you see on the street; tell them to come here and watch. Go to the drug store and have them telephone to the station house, but don't waste time. The devils who did this work may return at any moment."

She hurried back to where the grandmother stood.

"Stand where you are, granny, and if anybody goes near the freight house run over to the street and tell all the people you see that papa is being killed there. I'm going for help."

Soon a detail of blue-coated "guardians" came on the double-quick across the snow-covered marsh land, straight up to the old freight house nearest the tracks.

Then, when he had told his story, his brothers of the force hugged him. They looked at the bloody signs of the fray outside and were more than satisfied.

They broke open boxes and barrels in the freight house and identified the goods stolen from the express wagons on Bent's beat.

Then they carried Tom Bent home, where, sick and excited as he was, he entertained reporters all the evening.

But it was not so bad after all, for when the morrow's papers appeared Patrolman Tom Bent was the hero of the hour.

And little Minnie? Well, you may depend upon it that Minnie had a good share of "space" given her, as she deserved.

And the robbers? Well, Red Dick Rohan and New York Aleck were captured, convicted and are now where they cannot do any stealing.

And Patrolman Tom Bent himself? He's Lieut. Bent now, if you please, and speaking the other day of that night's work the lieutenant said:

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